THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England,	June	19	Hankow,	July	12
San Francisco	"	4	Yokohama,	"	2
Hongkong,	July	12	Nagasaki,	"	10
Tientsin,	"	10	Foochow,	"	12

The French mail of 4th June, arrived in London on the 12th July.

BIRTHS.

At the Hotel des Colonies, Shanghai, on the 9th July, Mrs. GEO. BUTLER, of a son.

At 9, Hankow Road, Shanghai, on the 9th inst., the wife of ALEX. ROSS, of a son.

At Kiukiang, on the 8th inst., the wife of ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq., of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 12th instant, the wife of GEO. R. WINGROVE, of a son.

DEATH.

On board the Tungsha Lightship on the 10th July, 1887, EDWARD OSBORN (Master), aged 44 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer 10 A.M.	Barometer Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade. Max.	Thermometer in shade. Min.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Wet bulb.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Direction	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
July	"	"	"	"	"	"			
9	29.95	78.0	79.0	69.0	78.0	76.0	1	S.W.	..
10	29.95	83.0	84.0	74.0	83.0	79.0	2	S.S.W.	..
11	29.89	83.0	86.0	78.0	83.0	80.0	1	S.W.	..
12	29.90	87.0	90.5	80.0	87.0	83.0	1	"	..
13	29.90	87.0	94.0	83.0	87.0	83.0	1	W.	..
14	29.90	88.0	94.5	80.0	88.0	84.0	1	W.S.W.	..
15	29.89	86.0	95.0	83.0	86.0	82.0	3	S.	..

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1887.

THE work of Malthus on population, written at the beginning of this century, indicates immense research and extreme caution on the part of the author in arriving at conclusions. Darwin confesses his obligations to it, and the philosophic spirit which animates it as shewn in the patient searching out of the causes affecting the growth and decay of population in various countries, explains Darwin's admiration. The three causes which according to Malthus have led to an immense population in China are the fertility of the soil, the encouragement given to agriculture and the practice of early marriages. He makes some mistakes, as when he says that infanticide is permitted; but those who know China best will make no objection to the opinion of this writer that these three causes have had great influence in swelling the number of the inhabitants of this country. He mentions as checks to population, droughts, hurricanes, wars, locusts and disease, as also the employment of great quantities of grain in distilleries. He derived his information from Duhalde, Amyot, and other Jesuit writers on China, as might be expected from the accuracy of his views. There is an elaborate chapter in Williams' "Middle Kingdom" on the population of China which contains many valuable hints and facts. We are now able to add some tables which the reader will find on another page. They consist of a new table from the Board of Revenue, and another new table just published in Russian from another official source. Both these tables give the numbers arrived at by a recent census of the greater part of the empire. Beside these, there is a table of the tax-paying population of the empire for each year from 1723 to 1734. Liability to pay taxes also means capability of bearing arms. The last table gives the population for the empire from the year 1821 to 1848. This is quite new and is taken from a work just published.

The results of an examination of these tables will be found useful for correcting opinions formed by many persons it may be on insufficient data. The increase during the reign of Taukwang, 1821 to 1848, was, according to the annual registration 71,196,758; dividing this by twenty eight we obtain for the annual increase 2,542,500. This is 6.3 per cent. on 400,000,000 and it amounts to an increase of one person to each group of 157 persons. Malthus mentions the increase annually in Sweden as 1 to 108, in Russia 1 to 63, in Prussia 1 to 62, in France 1 to 157, in England 1 to 131. Among these China most nearly approaches France. At this rate of increase the population will double itself in 157 years. But in this case the Chinese population is increasing at a much slower rate according to the annual census than in many European countries. This moderation in the annual increase is in favour of its being accepted as not exaggerated, and rather suggests in fact that the numbers are understated. Malthus found that the estimate of population for England in 1800 was too little by 1 in 74. The registration of births was imperfect. Just so it is in China with the population returns required by law to be presented annually by local magistrates. It is the duty of the village bailiff to report the population of his village every spring. If he cannot write himself he asks a villager who can do so to make out the list. The return is sometimes under the truth, through the desire felt by the fathers of grown-up sons to save them from conscription. Only persons at home are counted, but occasionally when some visitor is expected he is counted in, in order that suspicion may not fall on him as an unregistered person when he arrives

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The reasons for understating the number of a household are however much stronger than those for overstating it and are much more widely influential. The people in a locality are often not counted again for many years in succession, the old lists being used.

When Père Allerstain was President of the Board of Astronomy in 1760 he obtained the census from the Board of Revenue and it gave 197 millions as the population of China for that year. The next year it was more than 198 millions. During the sixty years that elapsed from that time to the reign of Taukwang the population rose to 355 millions. The increase was 157 millions, and was made up of annual additions of about two millions and a half; the same as in the period from 1820 to 1848. Knowing this fact we feel confidence in the correctness of the returns. The causes of increase are always at work, the thoroughness of the agriculture, the fertility of the soil, the anxiety of parents to see their sons married by the time they are eighteen, the willingness of the women to be married at seventeen or thereabouts, and become domestic drudges in their husband's home for the first few years of married life; the equality of sons as heirs to property, the thrifty habits of the people, and their adaptability to a variety of occupations requiring skill and industry. Yet with these powerful causes operating the census is augmented at quite a moderate pace. Amyot, Malthus, Williams, accept and vindicate the Chinese numbers. It is just as well for us to follow these good examples of sober judgment on the part of men who have studied the subject. It is worth remarking that Amyot was astonished at the rapid increase of population which he noticed in Szechuen, which had risen from 144,000 families, liable to the population tax, to 3,036,342. He adds "this prodigious augmentation comes no doubt from the presence of refugees who sought a new home there at the time of the Manchu conquest." He did not think that the census would a century later represent the population of Szechuen as seventy one millions. Yet so it is. We must now be prepared for the unexpected conclusion that the provinces are none of them populated up to the point when the fertility of the soil cannot maintain the inhabitants. When drought and war occur the people fly to the next province, the provinces take their turns in being thickly or thinly populated, and with new aids against famines and civil war they might it would seem, support eight hundred millions without much difficulty. If this were the case Kiangsu need not be more thickly peopled than it was forty years ago, and intelligent foreign travellers would scarcely notice the difference. The census returns for each year are imperfect, they are probably not really new in a multitude of cases. But when the people are counted it is done with as much accuracy as possible and the amount is under the actual population.

POPULATION OF CHINA IN 1885.

(Translated from a document emanating from the Board of Revenue.)

Provinces.	Census of Year 1842.	Population in Year 1879.	Gain and Loss.	English sq. Mile.	Population in a sq. mile
Yünnan	5,823,670	11,721,576	+5,897,906	107,969	108
Kueichow	5,679,128	7,669,181	+1,990,053	64,554	118
Shensi	10,309,769	8,432,193	—1,877,576	67,400	126
Kansu	19,512,716	5,411,188	—14,101,528	86,608	62
Chili	36,879,838	17,937,000	—18,942,838	58,949	304
		51,171,138			
Anhwei	36,596,988	20,596,988	—16,000,000	48,461	425
Kuangsi	8,121,327	5,121,327	—3,000,000	78,250	65
Fukien	25,799,556	25,799,556	.....	53,480	482
	413,021,452	382,078,860	—30,942,592	1,297,999	234

Provinces.	Population 1842.	Population 1882.	Gain and Loss.	English sq. Mile.	Population in a sq. mile
Shantung	29,529,877	36,247,835	+6,717,958	65,104	557
Shansi	17,096,925	12,211,453	—4,845,472	56,268	221
Honan	29,069,771	22,115,827	—6,953,941	65,104	340
Kiangsu	39,646,924	20,905,171	—18,741,753	44,500	470
Kiangsi	26,513,889	24,534,118	—1,979,771	72,176	340
Chekiang	30,437,974	11,588,692	—18,849,282	39,150	296
Hupei	28,584,564	33,365,005	+4,780,441	70,650	473
Hunan	20,048,969	21,002,604	+953,635	74,320	822
Szechuen	22,256,964	67,712,897	+45,455,933	166,800	406
Kuangtung	21,152,603	29,706,249	+8,553,646	79,456	377
		279,389,885			

Table of Population of China drawn up by Mr. Popoff from Official Documents.

Population of China in 1885.

Provinces.	Population.
Pengtien	4,368,872
Jehol	725,375
Shantung	36,545,704
Shanse	10,791,341
Anhwei, Kuangsi, Kuichow	22,117,036
Honan	21,259,989
Kiangsu	24,541,406
Kiangsi	11,685,348
Chekiang	33,600,492
Hupei	21,005,171
Hunan	71,073,730
Szechuen	29,740,055
Kuangtung	8,276,967
Shensi	149,220
Kirin	23,502,794
Fukien	
	319,383,500

Notes.

1.—The fragmentary nature of this table is inevitable. The new census for Chili, Yünnan, Anhwei, Kuangsi, Kuichow is not yet received by the Board of Revenue. The present population of these five provinces cannot be much short of sixty millions, and if it reached that amount it would help to bear out the correction of Mr. Popoff's estimate of 380 millions for the present population of China.

2.—The number for Fukien is given for 1884.

Table of population of China in each year o the reign of Yung-cheng. From the Tung-hwa-lu.

Year.	Taxed population of full grown men.	Increase not taxed.
1722	25,309,178	454,320
1723	25,326,370	408,557
1724	25,510,115	601,838
1725	.....	.....
1726	25,579,675	811,224
1727	25,656,110	852,877
1728	25,660,980	860,710
1729	25,799,639	859,620
1730	25,480,498	851,959
1731	25,441,456	861,477
1732	25,442,664	922,191
1733	25,412,289	936,486
1734	26,417,932	937,530

Population of China in each year of the reign of Tan-kwang. From the Tung-hwa-lu.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1821*	355,540,258	1836	404,901,448
1822	372,457,539	1837	405,923,174
1823	375,193,122	1838	409,038,799
1824	374,601,132	1839†	410,850,639
1825	379,885,340	1840†	412,814,828
1826	.....	1841	413,457,311
1827	383,696,095	1842	414,686,994
1828	386,531,513	1843	417,239,097
1829	390,500,650	1844	419,441,336
1830	394,784,681	1845	421,342,730
1831	.....	1846‡	421,121,129
1832	397,132,659	1847‡	424,938,900
1833	398,942,316	1848‡	426,737,016
1834	.....	1849§	412,986,649
1835	401,767,053	...	.....

* Among the years when all the provinces reported are 1821, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844.

‡ In 1839, 1840 Hunan and Fukien sent no lists.

† The numbers for Fukien had not arrived.

§ The numbers for Kansu, Fukien, Formosa had not been received.

Summary of News.

The French mail of 3rd June arrived here on the 11th inst., by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Melbourne*.

The English mail of 10th June arrived here this morning, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Khedive*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Oxus*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE UNIVERSITIES CRICKET MATCH.

London, 7th July.

Oxford won the University Cricket match by seven wickets.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

On a motion for adjournment in the House of Commons the resolution was carried against Government.

ELECTION OF A PRINCE OF BULGARIA.

London, 9th July.

The Sobranje have elected Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha who has accepted.

RUSSIA AND THE BULGARIAN ELECTION. RESIGNATIONS IN BULGARIA.

London, 11th July.

Russia has declared the Bulgarian election illegal. A disagreement has arisen between the Regents and the Ministry, and both have resigned.

M. FLOQUET RESIGNS.

London, 13th July.

M. Floquet has resigned and accused the Government of Royalist tendencies.

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[M. Floquet was President of the Chamber.—ED.]

SPECIAL TELEGRAM

TO "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

A FRENCH STEAMER ASHORE.

Nagasaki, 14th July.

Steamer *Rouen*, bound to Port Arthur, ashore on Goto, and will probably be a wreck.

A Decree has been issued from the Throne, sanctioning the construction of a railway between Peking and Canton. It is to be built with Chinese capital, and the provincial authorities concerned are to set about finding the necessary funds, and preparing for the work.

The floods in the Yangtze valley this year appear to be assuming serious dimensions. Already by the latest reports, the river at Hankow has risen to 45 feet, 5 inches above winter low-watermark, and the Settlement and the unsubmerged portion of the native town appears as a low island in the midst of a vast inland sea. The water is within a few feet of the top of the wall which shuts off the town from the plain to the north-west, and it is covered with refugees and their poultry-yards and pig styes until not another inch is available. At Kiukiang the whole Bund is covered and the river now extends in an unbroken sweep to the foot of the Lu-shan hills some miles to the rear. In short the river has now inundated its whole valley right up to the mountains, near and distant, which bound it on the north and south. All the riverine towns are more or less under water, and thousands of farm villages along the banks are submerged to the eaves of the houses. The valley being thus filled, the current except at the outlets and inlets of the different basins into which its course is divided, runs slack, but beyond the Hupeh plain the torrent is pouring down from Szechuen at the rate of 7 and 8 knots an hour and the Ichang steamers have to put forth all their power to surmount it. What becomes of the unfortunate inhabitants it is difficult to say, so little do we know of crises in this country, which, if they occurred in Europe, would fill the papers with graphic descriptions. The cotton and rice crops are lost and great destitution is likely to ensue this coming winter. The Chinese now speak of heavy loss of life but details are difficult if not impossible to obtain.

We understand that a basis of agreement was come to a few days since between the Local Fire Insurance Companies and the Agents of Home Offices in Hongkong. By this first-class godowns and their contents will be charged ⅜ths per cent, and first-class detached dwellings and their contents ½ per cent, subject to a cash discount of 10 per cent. But shareholders in local companies will have the option, when insuring with these companies, of either an immediate return of 10 per cent, or a bonus on their contributions at the end of term when the accounts are made up, as is the case at present. The consent of the Home Offices has to be obtained to this.

We have since been informed that the agreement as to Fire Insurance rates come to in Hongkong is not so wide as the above statement would indicate. It only provides, we are told, for the ⅜ths per rate on first-class foreign-occupied godowns and contents, nothing having been yet fixed about the rates on other classes of risks.

Our readers will have noticed in the *Peking Gazette* which we publish an account of the execution of Lo, the Christian of Chungking whom the French Minister tried to save. There seems to be no doubt that Lo was executed by the order of the Emperor in order to spite the French Ministry and their representative in Peking. As one of our correspondents said soon after Lo's execution, his life would have been spared had the Minister of any other power interceded for it. At the same time the Chinese authorities in Szechuen put into circulation such stories as that Lo was the active head of a conspiracy to deliver Szechuen into the hands of the French, and similar inventions. The truth is that Lo was an influential Christian Chinese who had done good service to his Government, but who was sacrified by disgracefully weak local authorities to the clamour of the literati: who had, as our northern contemporary points out, been repulsed in an attack on his house. This the *Peking Gazette* translates into killing by a hired band several inhabitants of Chungking. The Magistrate who the Viceroy prays may be restored to his place was one of the weakest of the weak officials who proved himself utterly unfit to deal with the troubles in Chungking last year. His restoration to office is asked for simply to appease the literati.

We hear from Hankow that in a thunderstorm and gale in the Han river not many days ago, a number of boats broke adrift and were swept down by the current, breaking away the other boats with which they came into collision, until a mass of junks and boats was driven into the Yangtsze and piled up against the bows of the ocean steamers at anchor in the river, and carried away down stream, many capsized, and all more or less injured. The loss of life was enormous, as the occurrence took place in the night. The *Bothwell Castle* drew up twenty-five Chinese from the confused mass of boats caught on her bows, and it will never be known how many were drowned, but the river is described as having been thick with boats floating down, unmanageable and disabled, and with no one left alive on them to bring them to shore.

We hear that this season's native opium is offering in Chinkiang at Tls. 200 a picul in small lots, which is much less than half the cost of foreign drug that has paid duty and lekin. It comes from Honan, pays no duty whatever in its transit to Chinkiang and it is highly probable that large quantities may be received. The business in foreign opium is at present very small at that port.

We understand that the Viceroy of Canton—Chang Chih-tung—has been ordered to Peking. The present Governor will take his place in the meantime.

The rainfall in Shanghai during June was 11.68 inches; the average of the last five years being 8.91 inches. In July the rainfall has been 3.78 inches to date.

The thermometer at Sicawei has within the last twenty-four hours registered 97° in the shade. Yesterday was the hottest day recorded in Shanghai for a long time, the thermometer properly hung in the open air in a shaded situation reaching 98°.2.

On Saturday morning J. Healy, the boatswain of the *Hagarstown*, whose leg was broken in the recent accident on that vessel, died in consequence of his injuries, and was buried in the afternoon alongside his unfortunate shipmate Blifford. Somewhat strange to say, the responsible authorities did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest on the remains, and the fact that there was no official enquiry into Healy's death has led to some little comment amongst our residents. If the deceased had been a British subject a very searching enquiry entirely independent of that on Blifford would have been instituted and an effort made to fix the blame and responsibility, if any were due, upon the proper quarter. We understand however that a *post mortem* examination was held on the body, from which it was ascertained that death was immediately caused by gangrene. Mr. A. Webster, the owner of the *Hagarstown*, voluntarily defrayed the funeral expenses of each of the ill-fated victims of the accident, which has in every respect turned out a very deplorable one, and also one calling for a minute enquiry.

General Kennedy, U.S. Consul General, informs us in reference to the unfortunate accident on the *Hagarstown*, that all the necessary forms with regard to the death of John Healy were gone through by him before the body was buried. He (General Kennedy) having held an inquest on the body of Blifford, and with the testimony given in that case, along with Healy's voluntary *ante mortem* statement, was satisfied that there was no necessity under American law to have another inquest, as all the evidence that would have been thereby brought out, was already before him. Any steps to be taken hereafter with regard to the matter are open to be taken in an action for damages. Steps were taken to obtain Dr. Little's written certificate on Saturday, but he was not to be found till Monday evening.

We are sorry to hear that the mild doubts we expressed, in our recent article on the opening of the Upper Yangtze, of Sir John Walsham's fitness for the post of British Minister to Peking, are being loudly echoed from nearly every port in China. For at least two years before his retirement, Sir Thomas Wade had given up acknowledging letters or despatches received from his subordinates; but though before the end of his active career, he had given up all action, it was at any rate admitted that he had the knowledge requisite for the post. In his successors, Sir Harry Parkes and Mr. O'Conor, we had men of energy, as well as knowledge, and the Legation was properly filled. They have been followed in their turn by a Minister who does absolutely nothing; who knows nothing of the country to which he has come to represent the most important foreign interests, and is apparently not learning anything, and who imitates Sir Thomas Wade in his decline, in not even acknowledging, far less answering, the despatches or letters which he receives from the Consuls at the ports. Grave questions are being discussed between the Consuls and the Chinese authorities at some of the ports, but the Consuls can get no attention, no advice, and no assistance from Sir John Walsham, and the state of things at the Legation is rapidly becoming a scandal.

We call the attention of foreigners throughout China to the fact that the Consuls in Shanghai have been recently requested in a communication from the Tao-t'ai not to apply for any passports to be granted to the subjects of their respective nationalities, to visit fortified places or military camps throughout the Empire. The object of course is obvious, and China in excluding inquisitive and maybe designing persons from inspecting her forts is only following the example of Western nations, England being the only country where the spy and the innocent tourist are alike permitted to gaze to their heart's content on the fortifications and defences of the nation. But it is only a country like Great Britain, which in her sea-bound security can afford to view with nonchalance the devices of designing draftsmen in this respect. Hitherto foreigners have been permitted to come and go as they willed around the defensive positions in China, but we believe that the authorities in the North have been moved to take this step in consequence of the suspicious attention which some Japanese have been paying to the works at Port Arthur. Consequently Mr. Chou, Customs Tao-t'ai at Tientsin, had a communication addressed to the Tao-t'ais at the open ports on the subject, and the result was the intimation mentioned to the foreign Consuls. The works henceforth particularly closed to the inspection and presence of strangers without a special order from the Viceroy Li, or the Board of Defences are Port Arthur in the confines of Manchoria, Wei-hai-wei and Chiao-chow-ngao in Shantung.

Mr. E. Osborn, Captain of the *Tungsha* Lightship, died somewhat suddenly on Sunday last. The deceased, who was a man

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greatly respected, leaves a wife and family unprovided for in England. It was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest as death was pronounced by Dr. Jamieson to have resulted from natural causes.

The steamer *Rouen*, which is ashore on Goto near Nagasaki, is of 2,670 tons burden, and the property of the Compagnie Commerciale de Transport à Vapeur Française. She was built at La Seyne in 1882.

The Reuter's telegram, dated 5th July, published by us announcing that Parliament had passed the Canadian Pacific Mail Contract, appears without the words "Canadian Pacific" in the Hongkong papers, and it is there taken to refer to the new P. & O. Contract.

The elected Prince of Bulgaria no doubt is Prince Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Maril, who was born February 26th, 1861, at Vienna, being the fifth child and third son of the late Prince Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and Princess Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French. Prince Ferdanand was put forward last year as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, his nomination being warmly welcomed by the Bulgarians. He has served as lieutenant in the 11th regiment of Austrian Hessians, and now holds similar rank in the Hungarian Honved. His Serene Highness has travelled much, and is a good linguist.

Mr. Gideon Nye of Canton, whose fifty-four years of life in China give him an authority that few, if any, other writers in the country can claim, proposes to publish by subscription his "Contributions to a retrospect of half a century of the Relations of China with the Western nations, 1833 to 1887." During his long residence in China, he has been a careful observer of the history that was being made before his eyes, he has had the advantage of personal acquaintance with most of the foreign actors in the drama, and he has been a constant and spirited historian of the events as they occurred. The proposed series will commence with a re-issue, with explanatory notes and some new matter, of two books first published by Mr. Nye in 1857 and 1858; "The Rationale of the China Question," being an attempted exposition of the origin of the second war with China; and "The Memorable Year" of the War in China, the Mutiny in India, etc., etc. A third volume will be re-issued shortly, "The Gage of the two Civilisations," and the series will be completed to date, should sufficient encouragement be afforded to the author. To all who care to add to their experience of the present a study of the causes in the past which produced the existing relations between China and the Western Powers, Mr. Nye's books will be very valuable. He is a thoroughly impartial writer, and his works have never been disfigured by the prejudices and jealousies which too often possess an author who is discussing the actions of another nationality than his own. We cannot do better than conclude with an extract from his prospectus:—"The interest of these chronicles consists in the truthful and vivid picture they present of the conditions of relations antecedent to the campaign of Peking. Those which may follow will complete the half-century record, exhibiting the progress of changes which mark the hesitating but continuous inclination of China towards the comity of nations; an end towards which, essentially, the fundamental principles of her polity impel her."

On Wednesday afternoon a man named Becker, supposed to be a Dutchman, went on board the *Ningpo*, booked for Hongkong. He had apparently been drinking about the Settlement, and was given a passage to the Colony by Mr. Jantzen, the Consul for the Netherlands. Shortly after eight o'clock his dead body was found lying in his bunk. The remains were removed to the Mortuary in the Shantung Road, and Mr. Jantzen was communicated with, but as there were no papers, or any kind of proof of the nationality of the deceased, Mr. Jantzen could not hold an inquest. A post-morten examination was made on the body yesterday by Dr. Macleod, who found that death was caused by sunstroke. It would seem that the deceased was a seaman and had been discharged at Yokohama.

On Wednesday night an affray occurred between some Chinese, in which two persons were stabbed, one fatally, and the other slightly. It appears that a carpenter named Poo Yuen Sun went to the house, 141 Hongkong Road, about some $25 which he alleged the occupant, Chu Chee Tzung, owed him. Some time ago the claim was settled in the latter's favour in the Mixed Court, but Poo was not satisfied. Without a word of warning he drew a long formidable-looking knife and plunged it into Chu's body. The latter's wife tried to ward off a second blow, and was stabbed herself in the back. The assailant then stabbed Chu again in the stomach, and ran out of the house, pursued by a large crowd, among them being native Sergeant No. 141, who succeeded in capturing the ruffian. He was taken to the Central Police Station. The injured man died yesterday evening in Shantung Road Hospital. The woman was not seriously injured. The prisoner will be brought up at the Mixed Court to-day.

The first four prizes of the Manila lottery for July have respectively fallen and the following numbers—5,587; 18,800; 32,713; 36,344. The second prize was won by Mr. Glenday, second officer of the *Kutsang*.

The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Company are exhibiting in their picture gallery four large oil-paintings, from the recent exhibition at Tokio, by Japanese artists, which are little less than a revelation. There are three autumn scenes, in subdued colours, which are marvellous in their boldness and accuracy. To be thoroughly appreciated, they ought to be hung in a larger gallery. The fourth is a brilliant picture of women and men gathering shell-fish on the sands at low water. The perspective and colouring are really admirable, the various groups shewing an eye for drawing and for light and shade that we have not hitherto believed to be within the range of Japanese art. All four pictures would be welcomed in a European gallery. Beside them is a Kakemono, representing a man in armour saluting a flute-player who is coming up the steps towards him, that is simply perfect in drawing and expression.

Swimmers in the Whangpu will be glad to know that the alligator has been captured. It is to be hoped that the River Police will be instructed to see that he is not put back in the river.

On Saturday one of the coolies engaged by the Municipal Council was carried off by a band of some half dozen Chinese and taken to Kongwan, a village half way to Woosung. It appears that about ten years ago the man had obtained the situation in the employment of the Council which had been held by the leader of the party, who apparently thought that the time had come for him to take his revenge in the shape of a ransom. A band of native loafers was therefore got together which waylaid the coolie some three or four *li* in the country and carried him to Kongwan, holding him for a ransom of two hundred dollars. Information of this having reached the police, a sergeant and some men were sent to the village, and the kidnapped coolie was found in a tea shop taking things quietly and none the worse of his capture. Two of the band, including its hirer, were brought to the Settlement and will appear at the Mixed Court, probably to-day.

Competition in the Foochow and Australian tea-carrying trade appears to be pretty keen in Foochow just now. We are informed that one of the shipping companies has offered to carry the tea at ten shillings a ton, with a return of five shillings.

The Tongking papers announce that a Mr. Wolff, who left Mongkai for the interior with a large sum of money in his possession, had not been heard of for twelve days, and grave fears were entertained as to his safety.

On Tuesday afternoon in the U.S. Consular Court before J. D. Kennedy Esq., Consul-General, Walter Zetina boy of 15 years, engaged as an acrobat in Signor Chiarini Circus, applied in Probate in order to change his guardianship, from Mr. F. Zetina to Mr. M. H. Cook of Broadway, Hongkew. It seemed that the lad, who was given to Mr. Zetina by a man named Garetté in Liverpool, was born in Boston, U.S., and has not been satisfied with the treatment he received at his guardian's hands. The application, which was unopposed, was granted, and permission was given to the lad to change his name to Walter Howard.

On Saturday morning the assistant Judge heard a summons taken out by Mr. C. W. Ure, the defendant in the case in which Hung Chee Foo is plaintiff, calling upon the latter to lodge additional security for costs. His Lordship granted the motion, and ordered Hung to pay into Court a further sum of $250 to cover the defendant's costs, and that further proceedings be stayed until the order is complied with.

At the Mixed Court on Wedneday three men, natives of Hunan, and a woman were charged with the robbery of $600 in Mexicans, jewellery and clothes, in all value nearly $1,400, the property of a woman residing in the house 407 Yunnan Road. The female prisoner said that the clothes were her own property, and denied any part in the robbery of the money and jewellery, stating that her husband resided with the complainant. The case was remanded. —Chang Tsai-pow, aged 42, coolie; Chu Ah-nuh, 52, a gardener living in the country and Wung Ah-sue, 31, of Broadway Road, were brought up charged with assaulting and robbing the complainant Zung Yung-zung of a silver watch and chain, a gold finger ring and a jadestone ring, total value $28. Also with forcing the complainant to accompany them to Poosan and there attempting to extort money to the amount of $200. It appears that the prisoners were aided by others who are not in custody. They attempted to exonerate themselves by some lame statements; however, Chang Tsai-pow was sentenced to 100 blows and twelve months' imprisonment; Chu Ah-nuh 200 blows and twelve months' imprisonment, and Wung Ah-sue was dismissed with a caution.—Seu Ah-ping, aged 19, formerly office-boy employed by Messrs. Meyer, Lembke & Co., was charged by them with stealing five pieces of cloth, a revolver, and two umbrellas from 25 Foochow Road on the 13th of June. Prisoner was taken into custody by detective King Ah-chang, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Our attention has been called to the increased number of undermanned vessels lately arriving at and leaving this port. Upon enquiry we have learned that there has been good ground for complaint, and if the Merchant Shipping Act is defective in not laying down any rule as to the number of men to be provided for ships, other than those carrying passengers, the Insurance companies are justified in their action when they refuse to issue policies of insurance to vessels, the crews of which do not muster what the marine inspectors consider sufficient sailors to work them with a fair prospect of safety. The grievance is a real one, although the law so far provides no remedy, and the question is one which admits of a good deal of difference of opinion. The owners generally hold views widely different from those of the insurance companies as to the number of men which are necessary, and perhaps they have a right to do so until some such clause as that which Mr. Chamberlain advocated, is introduced. The vessels of all the regular lines running on the China coast, and

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between this port and Europe, are particularly well manned, and it is only to occasional or outside steamers that our remarks apply. A case in point was that of a Newcastle-on-Tyne steamer which left here the other day with a crew of *five* seamen; she however had her complement of firemen, engineers, etc. But the idea of working a steamer of over 1,700 tons with five sailors seems reducing economy to a dangerous point. Leaving the chances of the vessel being caught in a typhoon out of the question, we think that her owners are pursuing a very short-sighted policy in expecting five men, or two watches of *two and a half men* each, to do the ordinary work. A stand was made by the Insurance Companies in Hongkong in the matter some time ago, and they were backed up in their position by public opinion generally, except, of course, that of the interested ship-owners at home. Hongkong, no doubt, having the head offices of most of the China Companies, is better situated to assume a defensive attitude on the question than is Shanghai, where only two large companies, the North China, and the Yangtsze, have their Head Offices. The question is an important one though it does not affect the great outside public very materially, and one which the House of Commons might do useful work in, when it can find time from the unending discussion with which it has been so long occupied without coming much nearer to a practical solution.

The *Tungchow*, *Yeshin* and *Pechili* from the North have reported bad weather outside. The *Tungchow* left Chefoo on the 7th inst. at 3.40 p.m. with fresh breeze from the East, and rain; 11 p.m. she passed the N.E. Promontory with fresh breeze from the East, high sea from the E. & S.E. and rain, the barometer falling; midnight strong gale and high sea with heavy; squalls and drizzling rain; 7 a.m. calm and foggy, 8 a.m. strong breeze from S.W. and W. and with heavy passing clouds; noon strong breeze from S.W. and cloudy at times; 4 p.m. moderate S.W. wind and clear weather. The *Pechili* reports fine weather from Newchwang to Chefoo. She left Chefoo at 7 a.m. on the 5th with light southerly winds and calm to S.E. Promontory when the wind increased with sea rising from S.E. At midnight of 6th experienced strong gales from E.S.E. with high sea and thick blinding rain. Hove ship to till 8 a.m. of the 7th when the gale moderated, though a heavy swell was running from S. and S.W. causing the ship to work and roll heavily. On the morning of the 8th the wind hauled to the westward falling light with fine weather and sky clearing. Then to port light S.S.W. winds and hazy weather.

The *Patroclus* and *Benvenue* have left Foochow for London, the *Sikh* for Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and the *Port Augusta* for Vancouver. These vesseis are laden with tea and all left Foochow on the same day, carrying a total of 4,815,633 lbs. The *Patroclus* took 1,504,638 lbs., the *Benvenue* 465,962 lbs., the *Sikh* 2,465,139 lbs., and the *Port Augusta* 379,894 lbs.

The *Amoy Gazette* of the 6th inst. says:—We hear that something serious has taken place in the North of Formosa with the Catholic Mission at the port of Tamsui. It is well known that the Spanish Dominican Mission was established in the South of Formosa thirty years ago. Three or four months since the Right Rev. Bishop Chinchon decided to send Father Arranz, who had been for about seven years in Takao, to Tamsui, to establish a branch of the Mission at that place. Following out instructions, Father Arranz on arriving in Tamsui rented two houses, whence he immediately commenced his religious instructions without any opposition from the native population or the Chinese authorities. Without any warning however he has been suddenly ordered by the Magistrate of the district to remove the "Letreros" on his two houses, to stop his religious instructions and to quit the place. It appears that Father Arranz is suspected of being a French priest, but he assured the authorities he was a Spanish Missionary, to which he received the reply; "well at least you preach the French religion and you must go because the people do not like the French and we fear a disturbance." We hear that the case has been reported to the Spanish Consul General at Amoy, and we are informed (although the fact requires confirmation) that the Governor, Liu Ming Chuan, has officially maintained the order of the Magistrate.

In an interesting leading article, the *Daily Press* of the 3rd instant gives the details as to the new arrangement by which Chinese vessels trading to certain ports in the Kuangtung province are brought under the control of the Foreign Customs. The new rule is not nearly so wide in its application as the first report made it out to be. It is obvious that the main intention of it is to check the smuggling of opium into China by junks from Hongkong and Macao. The principle of the rule is that "all Chinese-rigged vessels going to or from Hongkong or Macao must, when passing one of the six Customs Stations near those places, heave to, report, and pay duty according to the foreign tariff; and when in an open port are placed under the same regulations as foreign vessels are at present." As junks trading with the two colonies have now to pay duty and half-duty to the foreign customs, there will be little left for the Chinese houses to collect, and it is therefore obvious that the regulation, as it stands, is about equal to the transfer of the whole collection of duties on Chinese bottoms to the foreign customs. The new rule is most decidedly in the interest of steamship owners, for there will be no advantage in shipping by junks when the same duties have to be paid by them as by steamers.

The finding of the Naval Court in Hongkong in the *Benledi* case is a typical Naval Court decision. Staff-Commander Buckner of the *Victor Emanuel*, Captain Ellis of the *Airlie*, Captain Mudie of the *Thibet*, and Captain Ashton of the *Haiphong*, find that in the absence of logs and charts there is only memory to shew the course steered, that the master thinks he steered to pass about 3 miles south of the Boat Rocks (on which the ship was lost), and that when he saw the red, danger, light, he thought he was south of the danger; they find that the ship was deserted in an unnecessary hurry, and that the captain might have saved the passengers' effects, ship's papers, logs. etc.; and with all this they find that no blame is to be attached to the master for the loss of the ship, and they do not deal with his certificate. Captain Thomsett adds a separate report, entirely dissenting from the finding of his colleagues. The night was clear and fine, there were lights in sight from the time of the ship's leaving Swatow until she was lost, the red light was specially put on the Lamocks to warn navigators that they are in immediate danger, and he regards it as "a very suspicious circumstance that, although there was ample time to save the ship's papers. log-book, charts, etc., no document was produced to shew how the vessel was navigated, the evidence given being therefore from memory only."

The *Jiji Shimpo*, one of the leading, and certainly one of the most able, of the Japanese vernacular papers, was recently suspended for publishing an article in which the complaint was made that the government were "sacrificing the national honour by agreeing for the sake of foreign prejudices and treaty revision, to alter the laws of Japan in a sense unsuited to the spirit and customs of the people." The *Mail* holds that the *Jiji* was rightly suspended as the article in question shews "that it labours under a most unusual and unbecoming degree of ignorance." This is to us a most extraordinary defence of the action of the government; they might have suspended the *Jiji* for blurting out an uncomfortable truth in a manner dangerous with a high-spirited and excitable people; but to deny, as the *Mail* does, that the statement is true seems a little too strong. The boast of the reformers in Japan surely is, that they are mercilessly altering the spirit and and customs of the people. The crucial aim of Japanese statesmanship of late years has been to be allowed jurisdiction over all the inhabitants of the country, native and foreign, in other words to get extraterritoriality abolished. They could not hope to succeed in this until their laws, presumably now suited to the spirit and customs of the people, were altered, and they have therefore wisely undertaken the reform, as the *Jiji* said. The *Mail* gets round it by the assertion that the alteration is directed to making the laws "as far as possible consistent with the spirit of the civilisation that Japan has adopted." After all, that is only putting the *Jiji's* words in another form, and the difference does not justify the punishment which that paper, with the approval of the obsequious *Mail*, has received. The government are pursuing a perilous path between the devil and the deep sea. The face they turn to the foreign powers is the face of universal reform, while towards their own people their features have to wear the aspect of conservatism, and unflinching respect for the dignity and the old customs of Japan. We have strenuously approved their efforts and wished them success in their task, but we think they go too far when they suspend an influential and well-written journal for telling the truth and giving an honest, if somewhat conservative, opinion on their action.

If the *Mainichi Shimbun* is right, Yokohama is to have a proper harbour at last. Colonel Palmer, having completed the Yokohama Water Works without a mishap, has been employed in surveying the bay, and his plan has been submitted to the Prefect of Yokohama, and only awaits the authorisation of the Home Department before being put in execution. It is proposed to build two piers of concrete, running out into the bay: the northern one will start from the east side of the Kanagawa forts, and will be 3,800 feet long; the southern one will start from the English Hatoba and will be five thousand feet long. In the harbour thus formed two hundred large steamers will be able to lie easily at the same time. There will be openings in these piers near the bund to admit small boats, and a double railway line, connecting with the Yokohama station, and with the Tokio line by a bridge over the Benten Canal. The estimated cost of the work is one million six hundred thousand *yen*, and it is expected that the tonnage-dues which will be levied on vessels using the harbour will pay a dividend of seven or eight per cent on the capital employed.

The Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* sends to that journal the following information, gathered from recent sources, of the prospects of trade between Burma and Yünnan:—Yünnan is an elevated plateau 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea, and exhibits, as compared with Burma, a great difference of climate and productions. Yünnan will not grow cotton, tobacco, or tea, which are necessities to China. Tobacco comes at present from the Shu, Chuat and Kwang provinces, and tea from the Shan States, outside Shu and Mach, but the supply of the latter is insufficient even at present, and the people of south Yünnan drink all sorts of decoctions in its stead. Salt is produced in many parts of Yünnan, but the supply is insufficient, and this should be an increasing import from Bhamo, as the western parts of the provinces fill up. Burmese cotton at present comes as far east as Yünnan, for western Yünnan is richer than the eastern part of the province bordering on Tongking, and is being populated more quickly and by a more vigorous race, and there are prospects of a profitable expansion of trade in that direction.

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Miscellaneous Articles.

THE PASTEUR SYSTEM AND HYDROPHOBIA.

The sayings and doings of the parochial clergy in small English towns, the peculiarities of manner and of bearing which distinguish one pastor from another, the brightness or dullness of each in society or in the pulpit, the confidence or distrust that each inspires, attract an amount of attention altogether out of proportion to the importance of the subject. Something of the same kind may be noticed in the case of medical practitioners established in foreign Settlements in the East wherein the parochial clerical element is not nearly so copiously illustrated as it is among communities of like wealth and size in England. Just as the clergyman has the reputation of dealing with the mysteries of an unseen world when he is not discharging his functions as an administrator or as a common member of society, so the doctor is known to deal with many of the most important mysteries of the world of experience, and in a certain sense to live an inner life withdrawn from that in which he has his ordinary being. He is, or is supposed to be a scientific man, and as, for a given strength, an Anglo-Indian or Anglo-Chinese community certainly contains a larger number of well informed and scientifically minded men and women than a community in England, his pursuits are followed, his investigations controlled, and his practice criticised with an interest, a sympathy or an acrimony unknown at home. Thus for a double reason it comes to pass that questions relating to medical practice are discussed by the laity at dinner tables and elsewhere, often with intelligence and always with confidence. That side of the practice of medicine which is turned to the public is no longer befogged with mystery which usually means quackery. Doctor and patient alike find their account in intelligible explanations of reasons, and in frank acknowledgment of lack of reason for many orders which find their justification in bare experience.

We take as an example of the freedom and vivacity wherewith medical subjects are ventilated, the many discussions which have arisen round dinner tables on the lately vaunted treatment of hydrophobia. There are several reasons why this should engage popular interest. There is first the tendency above described; then the fact that this treatment has been proclaimed and alternately lauded and denounced in non-professional journals; then again the sporting proclivities of most foreign residents lend importance to any question in which dogs are largely concerned; and lastly the occurrence of cases of hydrophobia at several of the ports. Each of these cases has excited widespread sympathy and apprehension, and in at least two which happened not very long ago, criticism in some quarters took the form of enquiry why the treatment of Pasteur had not been adopted. It is a sufficient general answer to say that it would be impossible, without a public physiological laboratory maintained at great expense, to keep in readiness the material necessary for the so-called preventive injections. That material cannot be prepared like a chemical product once for all, and bottled up for future use. It involves the infection by a laborious process of at least one rabbit every day, and the preservation of its spinal cord under certain conditions for a certain time at the expiration of which it is useless. The work would be sufficient to keep one skilled person constantly employed, and luckily the demand among foreigners in China would never be held to justify the extravagance necessary to meet it. But there is a much stronger answer than this, and it is no less than the probability that the plan of preventive injection is never useful, is often harmful and is occasionally fatal. That it is never useful cannot of course be proved directly. It may fairly be inferred, however, if, after the unexampled enthusiasm with which the new treatment was received and the almost universality of its adoption in Europe, the total number of deaths from hydrophobia has not diminished. And statistics establish beyond cavil that there has been no diminution. That it is occasionally hurtful without being actually mortal is proved by the occurrence of grave local and general symptoms after the injections. The most serious charge that can be brought against it is that it produces the very evil that it professes to extinguish; and to this we shall devote the remainder of our space. In 1886, of the French patients treated by Pasteur 25 died. In addition to these many Russians, Germans and English and one or two Spaniards succumbed, but we shall refer only to the 25 regarding whom accurate observations are available. It has to be remembered that with respect to the vast majority of those treated the only important fact in their history was that they had been bitten by dogs. Now of dogs which bite but a very small ratio are mad. This fact disposes of the danger supposed to menace an indefinite but exceedingly large majority of the patients. Further, of the bites received from mad dogs but a small ratio (1 in 6) induce hydrophobia. The sufferer is bitten through his clothes and receives none of the poison, or if bitten on an exposed part he immediately sucks the wound or has it vigorously cauterised. The ratio, therefore, of cases of hydrophobia to ordinary cases of dog bite is almost infinitesimal. But the ratio of cases of hydrophobia to cases of dog bite treated by Pasteur is about 1 to 80. This is an exceedingly significant fact, but there are two others yet more striking. One is that in some of the fatal cases there was every reason to believe that the dog which inflicted the original wound was not mad. And as obviously he could not give what he had not got, the conclusion as to the cause of death is unavoidable. The other fact is that of Pasteur's fatal cases in 1886 more than one third died with symptoms of rabbit-rabies not of canine rabies. But rabbit-rabies is precisely Pasteur's infallible cure.

On the whole, we fear that the brilliant hopes conceived and expressed by Pasteur and his disciples are destined to utter disappointment. Five years hence, if the question still possesses any actuality, it will be judged more calmly and with fuller knowledge, both theoretical and practical, than is possessed now. But the chances are that by that time the method will have been relegated to the limbo of forgotten delusions.

THE "HAGARSTOWN" CASE.

Pressure on our space and time prevented us from referring at length yesterday to the letter of Mr. Artemas Webster on the accident to his ship the *Hagarstown* and the various results therefrom. Mr. Webster was nominally replying to a short paragraph in our paper of Monday, but he judiciously said little about it and took up another and very different issue. What we had pointed out was that no official enquiry into the circumstances of the death of a man called Healy had taken place. Healy had been injured in the accident on board the *Hagarstown*, had been taken to the Hospital and had died there. No official enquiry had been held on this man's death, and we ventured to say that if the deceased had been a British subject a very searching enquiry would have been instituted and an effort made to fix the blame and responsibility, if any were due, in the proper quarter. This moderate expression of opinion appears to have excited the surprise of Mr. Webster, though it would be difficult for him to show to the satisfaction of a few men of unbiassed minds how he should have felt himself affected by it. He was certainly not in our mind when we wrote the paragraph to which he takes exception, and beyond the fortuitous circumstance that he happens to be the owner of the *Hagarstown* he was, we think no more required to offer his opinion on the case or on what we said of it than any lounger on the streets. He has however thought differently, and either as the owner of the *Hagarstown*, or as a volunteer defender of the United States officials here, he has informed us that there was no necessity for an inquest. That is an opinion which he will not find shared by many disinterested residents. A very little trouble will show him that it is generally considered here that there should have been much more searching inquiry into all the circumstances attending the accident on board the *Hagarstown*, and that less desire to make things as comfortable as possible for the owners and others concerned in the ship would have been in conformity with the judicial functions which are imposed on the American officials in Shanghai. Whether American law

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required that an official enquiry should have been held or not, scarcely touches the question at issue, which is that two men have died from an accident on board an American ship and that an inquest on one of them—at which Mr. Webster, the owner of the ship, was the only witness examined as to what took place when the accident occurred—is the only official examination which has been held. As a matter of fact, nothing satisfactory has been elicited as to the cause of the accident. It may be that there is nothing to be found out, but that should have been formally ascertained by an official enquiry. Such a proceeding if it had no other effect might have displayed that "legal knowledge and good sense of the Consul-General," which it appears "the Americans" are ready to accept in place of those legalised proceedings which people of other nationalities have found it necessary to employ as safeguards of the interests of masters, seamen and owners. What has occurred since our paragraph appeared shows that the satisfaction with which Mr. Webster reposes on the legal knowledge and goo dsense of the Consul-General has probably not been altogether unwarranted. For, some time on Monday it seems to have occurred to some one that more was required than simply burying Healy, and accordingly a certificate as to the cause of his death was obtained on that day from Dr. Little. It is to this certificate, which was not in existence when our paragraph appeared, that Mr. Webster appeals as evidence that no inquest was necessary and also implies that in consequence of it our paragraph was uncalled for.

In this case, as in every case arising from accidents on board ship, whether in harbour or at sea, we hold that it is the duty of the representatives of every nation to do everything to ascertain the truth by formal proceedings in regard to such occurrences. The differences between the laws of different countries do not affect this contention that the officials of each should do all that is required of them. People here are not so unreasonable as to expect more than that, and when they know that everything has been done that national law requires, they are satisfied.

THE P. AND O. S. N. CO.'S HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

THERE is no English or other European or American company connected with the East whose operations are watched with more interest in Shanghai than the P. & O. Company. To our older residents it represents the one means of speedy communication with home on which they used to rely, and they still retain something of the old affection for the envelope flag. The moderns cannot have the same feelings: their affection is dissipated among mails of all nationalities, including American and Canadian, and the P. & O. Company for them is only one more competitor for tea-freight. But although to the Shanghai world in general the P. & O. Company has lost its pristine interest, it is still a prominent subject in the thoughts of English residents, and the reports of the proceedings at its half-yearly meetings are eagerly read. At the last, which took place on the 1st of June, the Chairman, Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., made one of the most important speeches that has been delivered on these occasions. He had to acknowledge that the company had suffered unusually heavy losses, but fortunately the shareholders knew that the recital was to be followed by the declaration of a dividend, and they were therefore able to bear the preliminary bad news with comparative equanimity. The loss of the *Tasmania*, a reference to which occupied the greater part of Mr. Sutherland's address, meant a sudden diminution in the company's resources of at least £100,000. As the case was soon to come before the proper Court, Mr. Sutherland was of course unable to go into the cause of the loss; but he justly defended Captain Perrins, who had been cruelly attacked in several journals at home and in India, and he made a long explanation as to the use by the company of the much-abused lascars. The apparent uselessness of lascars in cold weather is a common topic of conversation among passengers by P. & O. steamers; no-one denies their readiness to do their work in a climate to which they are accustomed, and their general reliability in ordinary weather, but the common verdict is that "they are no use in storms or in cold weather." Mr. Sutherland makes two defences. The first is that the company does not rely exclusively on lascars, the proportion on board its steamers being one-third Europeans and two-thirds natives; but he does not explain in what capacities the Europeans are employed, and the general experience of passengers is that, excepting the English quartermasters, the whole duty of working the ship is confided to lascars. The second defence is that the allegations as to the unfitness of the lascars to stand cold weather are entirely unfounded. "It is a most singular fact," he says, "which physiologists can explain better than I can, that the lascars are able to carry such an amount of caloric, as enables them to brave the inclemency of our climate with far greater hardihood than we can ourselves." And he confirms this by the statement that the Company has on an average something like 600 or 700 Asiatics in the docks in London, and that even during bitter winters there has hardly ever been a case of one of these seamen dying from the effects of cold, thinly clad as they appear to be for the climate to which they are brought. It may be pointed out that this statement may be strictly true, and yet that it does not fully meet the charges brought against the crew of the *Tasmania*. The general charge is not that the lascars die when they get into cold weather, but that they become so numbed by the cold, that they are practically useless. Their faculties are deadened, though the men themselves retain life, and they are just as useless in an emergency as if they were dead. That the men who died on board the *Tasmania*, and on the raft which they cut adrift, were not lascars but were African firemen, used to live in a constant temperature of 150 degrees, merely confirms the statement that the former can retain life in cold weather, but does not prove that they are able to be of any value at such a time; and it would be interesting to know exactly how the boats of the *Tasmania* were manned, that took the women and children ashore. Many will remember that in the case of the *Australia*, which broke down in the English channel some years ago, and was nearly lost on the Casquet rocks, it was distinctly stated that the lascar crew was rendered utterly useless by the cold. We may quite believe that the employment of natives is not dictated by motives of economy; but the plea that the company was forced to employ them because, when they relied on European crews, "it was not an uncommon thing for ships conveying the mails to India to find that before they reached the end of their voyage to Bombay or Calcutta, a considerable portion of the crew was in gaol at the different ports stopped at," might serve to raise a smile among the shareholders, but is vain in these days, when there are several lines running to the East, notably Holt's, which rely on Europeans exclusively. There can, we should think, be little doubt that if the company had been determined in the matter, they could soon have attached to their fleet a body of respectable men, as the Cunard and other companies have done, who would not have populated the gaols between London and Calcutta or Shanghai. In his desire to defend his company, Mr. Sutherland allowed himself to be led away into making statements that will not bear a careful examination. The best defence of the employment of lascars after all, was Mr. Sutherland's earlier statement that for the last ten years previous to the accident, the total losses suffered by the company would have been covered by a contribution of one half of one per cent on the insurable value. To which we may add the equally satisfactory record that "during the long time it has been in existence, the company has enjoyed singular immunity in respect of the loss of passengers' lives." This *Tasmania* defence was the groundwork of Mr. Sutherland's speech; the other points call for only a cursory notice. He referred to the collision between the *Nepaul* and *Wan-nien-ching*, and mentioned that the decision of this Court had been appealed against, "not without a prospect of success." A faint prospect, we fear; for it is generally agreed, we believe, even by the authorities of the P. & O. Company themselves, that the *Nepaul* was going too fast under the circumstances. Mr. Sutherland naturally congratulated the

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shareholders on the four magnificent 7,000-ton steamers that are now being built for the Australian trade, which, he remarked, will be possibly followed by more; and was able to announce that his Company, in conjunction with the Orient line, had secured the Australian mail contract. From what we hear of the new Orient steamers, the *Victoria* and her consorts will have to be indeed magnificent boats, if they are to equal or surpass them. It was consolatory to the shareholders that the Company, notwithstanding the senseless over-competition for freight, of which Mr. Sutherland complains bitterly, and notwithstanding this spring's heavy losses, was able to declare a dividend of 2½ per cent for the half-year; and we thoroughly sympathise with his hope that "in the future as in the past, by carefully watching the shareholders' interests, by a proper degree of enterprise, combined with a due amount of prudence, the directors may be able to contrive a successful result."

A PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE FOR SHANGHAI.

A Protestant Orphanage for Shanghai is a long felt need which now seems in a fair way of being soon supplied. The scheme for the "Proposed Home for Girls" has been taken up so energetically that nothing but success can now be anticipated. The Committee appointed at the general meeting in the Board Room of the Municipal Council is so strong and so widely representative in its character that a mere glance down the list is a sufficient guarantee that the establishment of the school as well as its organisation and direction will be efficiently and thoroughly carried out. When the subscription list comes round we most cordially hope it will be responded to with that liberality which Shanghai always displays in a good cause. Of course there are those who will say that the money so lavishly spent over the Jubilee celebration would have been better employed if made the nucleus of an endowment for such a school as is now proposed. But Shanghai was far from exhausting her resources on that memorable occasion and we are convinced there is enough loose money left in the hands of the liberal and philanthropic to more than start this excellent undertaking, which after all, will be in some sense a Memorial of the Jubilee year. Considering the matter from our own point of view there appears to be much that has to be avoided or carefully guarded against in the establishment of such a school. With all deference to the undoubted abilities and excellent intentions of its promoters we venture upon the somewhat delicate task of offering a word or two of advice.

In the first place, then, we deprecate any attempt to introduce into this school such a large element of propagandism as obtains in the otherwise well-managed local French Institution. To be essentially a Protestant school it need not necessarily be run exclusively or in any prominent manner whatever on the lines of the tenets of any of the various Protestant denominations. It should be organised and arranged on such a wide basis that, while the essentials of Christianity are clearly taught, there shall nevertheless be no clashing or interference with the views of any particular Protestant sect. In short, religious toleration of the widest and broadest kind ought to be taught and practised in such a school, even though the two proposed teachers may be well pronounced members of the Church of England, as we are informed is the case. The less of exclusiveness or propagandism the better in a community of such widely different religious views as that of Shanghai.

The two ladies, it is said, have offered to come out without salaries, if only their board and lodging are provided. We are prepared to accept in an unqualified manner all the good things that can possibly be said about them both as to personal qualifications and excellence of character. The name of the Institution that is to supply them is a sufficient guarantee for all this. But, it is asked by many, why employ unpaid agents? They too often have some queer hobby or other which they must be allowed to ride as a condition of their gratuitous services. "The workman is worthy of his hire"; and as they are to come out under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, would it not be far better for them to be paid the same salary and be placed on the same footing as ladies working under that Society, and let them board and take care of themselves? This would, in the end, perhaps be more satisfactory both to them and to the community. Shanghai is well able to support the two thoroughly qualified and specially trained school-mistresses who are wanted for the work. It is hardly necessary to remind the Committee that the right persons for this special kind of teaching are very few and far between; in fact they are most difficult to be met with, and the utmost care ought to be exercised in the selection, if the school is to be a permanent success.

Again, it appears to be a matter of the highest importance that a clear understanding should exist from the first about various questions that we almost fear to touch upon. What class of girls are to be educated, what are to be the limits of age and the qualifications of candidates for admission? What kind of education is proposed? Shall it be a sort of industrial school where girls are to be taught and made to do all sorts of useful and domestic work while they receive an elementary education, or shall they be taught the higher branches and some of the accomplishments while servants are kept to wait on them? What shall be the ultimate end and aim of the instruction given to them? What are they to become and how can the object be best attained when the education is completed? Are they to be fitted and prepared to become wives for foreigners in subordinate positions, or for the better classes of Chinese converts to Christianity, or for Eurasians, or for whom? Will the school directors insist on the whole and sole control of them till their education is completed and they are ready for marriage or honourable employment, or will their parents or friends be allowed to remove than how and when they please? Will it be a free school or will payment be required according to circumstances? Will it partake in any degree of the nature of a reformatory for girls who have been brought up under evil influences? These are points which are being generally canvassed and there are many other question of vital importance that occur to us, which will have to be met sooner or later, and will severely tax the utmost energies and foresight of the Committee. We expect that most of our queries will be met by a prospectus or circular of some form or other which we suppose will soon be forthcoming. Meanwhile we will only remark, as we have so often done before, that the benevolence of the Shanghai community has never yet been appealed to for a good cause in vain. We most cordially wish this new pet scheme the success which it so eminently deserves, and congratulate the promoters on the good beginning they have made.

REVIEWS.

Customs Medical Reports for the half-year ended 31st March 1887.

The volume of medical reports just issued is not so large as some of its predecessors, and is chiefly of value to professional readers. The writers touch on the health of the Chinese populations round them as well as the foreign, and some of their remarks are of general interest. Dr. Morrison, writing from Newchwang, mentions the sufferings of the country people from floods, but is fortunately able to say that though the deathrate among foreigners was high, the general health of the community was good. Of the five deaths recorded, two were suicides, and these, Dr. Morrison says, "point to the necessity fo early endeavours, by healthful and hope inspiring influences, to combat those morbid views of life which in the face of difficulties and absence from home influences are apt to gain temporary ascendancy." Dr. Morrison mentions a pleasant custom that prevails in the country near Newchwang, of scooping out the eyes of debtors; it is satisfactory to see that the matter is "engaging the attention of the Chinese authorities." Dr. Begg sends from Hankow some possibly useful though not very original remarks on the precautions to be taken by foreigners in summer; and expresses the opinion, which certainly will not be accepted as reasonable in Shanghai, that it is dangerous to swim after or before sundown during the extreme heat. His reason given is that "when in the water the body is cooled, but the head is congested," and he appears to think that the swimmer never dips or wets his head after his first plunge. Dr. Begg mentions his intention of contributing another book to the existing library of works on the maintenance of health in tropical climates; but we doubt if there is much that is new to be said on the subject. The woodcuts illustrating Dr. Begg's paper are of the roughest description. Dr. Underwood's report from Kiukiang makes us wonder how the foreigners there, considering the insanitary

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condition of the Chinese among whom they live, escape disease so generally. It is not pleasant for parents to read that "children born in the port rarely escape an attack of quotidian or tertian intermittent during the spring and summer." Dr. Jamieson's remarks on cholera in Shanghai of late years will be generally accepted as correct. He says:—"Cases of cholera, fatal and otherwise, occur almost exclusively among people who are suddenly brought under the sway of the local conditions producing the disease, while a considerable number of foreigners live habitually under these same conditions without appearing to suffer in an extraordinary degree from them, and certainly without contracting cholera. On the other hand, the few cases that are observed among residents are almost all drawn from the class whose surroundings and habits are in the highest degree unfavourable to general health. Admitting, then, the extreme severity of the cases that do occur, the rarity of the disease among those who take ordinary precautions for the preservation of health disposes of any claim to an epidemic character as attaching to the cholera encountered in Shanghai." In Canton we are glad to notice that there were only three deaths among foreigners for the year; one, an infant, from tetanus; one from heart disease; and one from hydrophobia. Dr. Lowry mentions that there had been very few cases of serious illness at Hoihow during the six months; and he also mentions that the natives of the island are beginning to appreciate the benefit of foreign medical science, a large number having attended the American Mission Hospital at Kiungchow. In Seoul during the year 1886 there was only one foreign death, a case of small-pox, in which the patient had neglected all reasonable precautions. There were between 6,000 and 7,000 deaths from cholera among natives in Seoul alone, but no foreigner was attacked, the precautions taken consisting in keeping the compounds clean, using only boiled and filtered water for drinking, cooking and the toilet, and avoiding purchasing food from the Corean market. The government hospital appears to be a great success, 10,460 patients having been treated in the year ended 10th April, 1886; and these numbers are expected to increase as the King has given a fine new building. A separate adjoining compound is fitted up for a female department, under the care of Miss Ellers, M.D., and a well-equipped school is attached to the new institution. A stranger reading this volume of reports would certainly come to the conclusion that the dangers to health incident to a residence in China had been very much exaggerated.

The Science of Thought: by MAX MULLER. London, 1887.

IN this interesting volume Professor Max Müller gives us the fruit of a life of study and conflict. Max Müller has always been an advocate of monogenesis, or the descent of the human race from one pair of human beings, in opposition alike to those on the one side, who alleged several creations of different races, and to those who, on the other, pretended to discover in a single, original "cell" the commencement of all animal and vegetable life on the globe. Darwin, although holding that man came from one common ancestor with the monkey, yet considered that there were at least, four or five progenitors for the animal kingdom and as many, possibly, for the vegetable; and he did not think this derogatory to the dignity of the human race, or antagonistic to our belief in the Creator; and his scientific discoveries have at least silenced the advocates of separate creation of races of men.

"I am old enough to remember," our author says, how much the progress of the science of language was impeded by the dogmatic veto which not very long ago the most eminent physiologists put on the theory of a common origin of the different races of man. When my own researches into language and the intellectnal development of man led me to the conclusion that, if we had only sufficient time allowed us—certainly more than the chronology of the Bible would sanction—there would be no difficulty in giving an intelligible account of the common origin of all languages, I was met with the assurance that even hypothetically such a view was quite inadmissible, because the merest beginner in anatomy knew that the different races of man consisted of so many species, that species were the result of independent creative acts, and that the black, brown, red, yellow and white races could not possibly be conceived as descended from one pair. . . I myself was charged with a superstitious belief in Adam and Eve, and the rest of the Mosaic ethnology! And why? Simply because in the science of language I was a Darwinian before Darwin . . . I wished the common origin of languages to be treated as an open question . . . I admire his wise discretion in not attempting to reduce all organic beings to one ancestor . . . If Darwin had discovered something however small in appearance in the horse, which it could not possibly have inherited from the hipparion, he would never have represented the hipparion as the progenitor of the borse. If then there is something in man which could not possibly have been inherited from a monkey, something of which even the most rudimentary germs are absent in the whole animal genus, something which has imparted to man a character entirely different from all other living beings, namely language, why represent him as the descendant of an unknown, but certainly speechless ape"? (p.p. 156-8.) "By no effort of the understanding, by no stretch of imagination, can I explain to myself how language could have grown out of anything which animals possess even if we granted them millions of years for that purpose (p. 163).

On the other hand, he adds—"The evolution of a cell which contains within itself the power of becoming a man, or the admission of a protoplasm which in a given number of years would develop into a homunculus or a Shakespeare, would far exceed in marvellousness all the speculations of Plato and the wonders of Genesis . . . . When I listen to the language of the most advanced biologists, I almost imagine I am listening to one of the ancient hymns of the Veda, and that I shall soon have to say again, 'In the beginning there was a golden egg.'" (p. 162.)

This is the system which Darwinism confutes; and it is a mistake of some of his followers, as well as his opponents, to represent him as an atheist.

"Let us look at the last words of Darwin's great work on the 'Origin of Species:'—"There is a grandeur," he writes, 'in this view of life with its several powers, having been originally breathed [by the Creator] into a few forms, or into one." In this passage the words 'by the Creator' were absent in the first edition, and were added in the late editions." (p. 106.)

In the study of Languages the author finds expecially the proof of the single origin of the whole human race. He disagrees with Professor Sayce, Herder, and others, who deny the possibility of deriving all languages from a single source; and with scientists who discover, some three, some seven or more separate races of human beings; but he agrees with McCausland, in considering that, to account for the unity of the human race, we must largely extend the chronology of the Pentateuch. Whether this be so or not, we are not aware that the chronology of the Pentateuch has been authoritatively decided to be a matter of faith; any more than the Mosaic account of the Creation, which may or may not have come down to us in the original shape, and which in any case does not extend into the domain of religion or morals. Müller asserts with confidence that the possible "concepts" of the human mind do not exceed in number about 120, and that that their expression in all their varied forms in the most highly developed language may be traced to certain "roots" not perhaps exceeding 800. He illustrates this view pretty fully in dealing with the Aryan family of languages. In reference to this branch he says:—"The radical period of Aryan speech must no doubt be placed before the agglutinative and inflectional stage." (p. 333.)

Dr. Edkins traces numerous analogies between the Chinese and the Aryan tongues, which exist at this day. Dr. Cook does the same more fully for the ancient Egyptian and several Semitic and undefined African and Polynesian languages. The ancestors of all these peoples must hare lived together.

The late Robert Ellis, B.D., of Cambridge University, in his posthumously published work, 'Sources of the Etruscan and Basque Languages,' shews the relationship of those languages to African, Iberian, Malay and Caucasian types generally in the population of the Southern parts of Europe preceding the Aryans, and which Professor Dawkins imagined, "cannot be referred to any branch of the human race now alive."

In the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica we are told,—The first great westward immigration from the common Aryan home was that which carried the ancestors of the Teutonic, Sclavonic, and Lithuanian tribes into northwestern Europe. The next was that what carried the ancestors of the Greeks, Italians and Celts into into southern and south western Europe. The Greeks and Italians, after the Celts had parted from them, lived together as one people." (*Voce* "Greece" *pa* 90 of the volume.) All this was long anterior to the oldest existing inscriptions and monuments, if we except perhaps *menhirs*, *dolmens* and such primitive remains. Inscriptions found in the rocks at Tyre supposed to be anterior to the Phœnician Colony, the Moabite stone of King Mesha the contemporary of Ahab, the Jewish inscription in the tunnel in the Siloam road, and the dedication by King Hiram to the Baal of Lebanon which is believed by some to belong to the 10th century B.C., the oldest inscriptions yet deciphered, are modern compared with these migrations. The *Edinburgh Riview*, calls the stone of Bethel a *menhir*, and the monumental heap of Mispaha a *cairn* (*Ed. Rev.* Ap. '87). But similar remains in western Europe of much older date, must have been erected by the Celts, who gave names traceable to Aryan roots, and still intelligible in their living language, to so many of the natural features, river, headlands, etc., of Europe. The persistent survival of words and forms even in vernacular languages is remarkable. In the age of Nimrod, the inscriptions shew that the Babylonian could not say "I have," neither can the Celt to this day. Each would in mentioning his possession of any object, say, instead of "I have it," "it is with me" as the French say *c'est à moi*—though they can also say *je l'ai*. In any Persian or Greek glossary, a large proportion of the words are intelligible to Celtic speakers; and our author deprecates any doubt as to the facility of identifying with *roots* which may be ten thousand years old, words and phrases even now in every day use amongst ourselves.

There is, as may be expected by anyone who had looked through the author's early lectures, some lighter reading in parts of the "Science of Thought" in the way of illustration and otherwise. The following "German phonograph" by some unnamed linguist is to shew the absurdity of those who would derive human language from the voices of animals or the songs of birds:—"The full picture of the song of the nightingale:—Zucküt zicküt, zicküt! Zidiwik, zidiwik, zidiwik! Zifizigo, zifizigo, zifizigo, zifizigo! titidon zi zi! Tantaradei!" and as an example of two different ways of

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expressing the same "thought," "Tell that to the marines," the Spanish phrase, "go to another dog, with *that* bone."

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

Judging from articles in newspapers and from speeches of Gladstonian members of parliament we should say that about the end of May politicians at home had begun to give up hope of the reunion of the Liberal party. The *Spectator* has an article on the "Depth of the Cleavage" between the two sections, which it argues had not been properly realised, and in which it shows that eminent men among the Separatists have made light of the differences between them and the Unionists. The contrast between the views and feelings of the two parties is thus drawn :—

Mr. Morley is so persuaded that Ireland needs nothing but freedom to do as she pleases for herself, that he will not even count the cost of what he advocates. Supposing that his policy were followed, and that the scenes of 1880 and 1881 returned in 1887 and 1888, it is clear that even so he would not regret the experiment. He thinks nothing of the private persons who would suffer by it. He thinks still less of the injury to the relations between England and Ireland, which, bad as they are now, might very easily become worse, and in our belief, under any plan like Mr. Gladstone's would soon become much worse. Mr. Morley, however, is so satisfied that nothing can be worse than the past, that he is quite reckless as to the future.

Well, that is not the Unionist feeling. The Unionist feeling is that it is disgraceful to pretend to be responsible for a country in which we cannot even protect the loyal and innocent from being treated as lepers, when they are not physically injured; that Ireland has very little more right to a separate Parliament and Government at all hazards, than Scotland or Wales, to neither of which should we dream of conceding any institutions which would gravely endanger the unity of the Kingdom; that, though we owe every reparation we can make to Ireland for an atrociously bad government lasting through many centuries, a part of the responsibility for that bad government must rest with those who never knew how to avail themselves wisely and moderately of the rights they had, and that, at all events, we are not now required to rush into an utterly untried federalism of the most dangerous and delicate kind, only because the eight-five Nationalist representatives refuse utterly to concert with English and Scotch representatives the reform of their own institutions; and, finally, that it would be better a thousand times to leave Ireland utterly to herself, and with the full responsibility of isolation, than to entangle ourselves in relations of the utmost complexity and difficulty with a country whose represenatives have shown us before-hand that whatever shrewdness and jugdment they have, they prefer to devote rather to making co-operation intolerable to us, than to making it beneficial to themselves. And this cleavage between the views of the Gladstonians and the Liberal Unionists seems to us far too formidable for any successful bridling.

In an article on the "Irish and British Vote in the United States" the same paper argues that if the British vote was organized, not to foster British or any other foreign section or interests, but to counteract the Irish party, it would soon draw support from the best native opinion. It goes on to say :—

The complete collapse of Mr. O'Brien's tour in Canada is an instance of how a population almost as democratic in its sympathies as that of the States regards the attempt to burden the New World with the quarrels of the Old. The people of the Dominion look upon their form of government as a good one, and like and respect their present Governor-General. If they regarded Lord Lansdowne as an oppressor and a loathsome tyrant unfit to have anything to do with the government or his fellow-men, they would not, we imagine, have much hestation in telling him so. But, as it happens, they do not regard him in this way. They have, therefore, not the slightest intention of allowing an Irish agitator who boasted that he was going to drive the Governor-General out of Canada, to dictate to them or to interfere in their internal politics.

There is we fear little probability of such an organization of the British vote in the United States, but what a change it would make in American political life, if politicians of all parties instead of laying themselves out to catch the support of the common Irish tried to win the confidence of the educated, law abiding Britons!

Scotsmen will find an article in the *Spectator* on the "Old Scotch Judge" interesting reading. According to the writer the old race of literary Judges is coming to an end when the present Lord President and Lord Justice Clerk retire, but the identification of the former with letters is something of a novelty.

The *Saturday* opens with a good article on the Egyptian Convention in which the position of England is stated from the Tory point of view. The *Saturday* is for England's retaining Egypt, but acknowledges that Mr. Gladstone's blunders have made it difficult to do so. The paper on the "Ordnance Enquiry Report" is an excellent one, and explains the weakness of the administration of the departments in the War Office, and the pressure of the Treasury in order to check expenditure. It says :—

A department with a congenital disease of the heart is inevitably feeble in its limbs. In order that the Secretary of State may have an unchecked power to humour the Treasury, to fill up one hole by making another, to sacrifice stores to guns or guns to men, and rub along like a tradesman in embarrassed circumstances who makes one debt to pay another, he is kept carefully free from professional control. The only permanent Committee he has to deal with is the Ordnance Committee. The others are fluctuating, informal, and unpaid. Members sit as little as they please, come in and go out, and talk for years. Meanwhile the Secretary decides without them, or the Ministry changes, and everything is upset. There can be no continuity of administration when every few years brings a different spirit into the War Office, and a new man comes new to the work, with new fads, new friendships, and new preferences. There is an abundance of minor vices in the administration, and some of them only to be accounted for by its natural but corrupt love of incompetence. How else can we account for the monstrous bungling over the 35-ton guns? The Commissioners have discovered that Sir William Armstrong & Co., protested against the pattern of guns they were asked to make, but the Government "considered themselves committed to the construction of guns on that pattern, and they were proceeded with, finished, and issued for service accordingly."" It was in defiance of Captain Noble's opinion that these guns were sent to sea, and because at that time (the middle of the Russian scare to wit) it was thought that any gun was better than no gun. The War Office, in fact, not only does bad work itself, but is the cause of bad work in others. There is much, very much, in the Report which is deserving of further notice; but we do not include in this the proposed remedies for War Office mismanagement. They are very well as far as they go ;but, after all, they amount to a mere tinkering and rearranging, a mere shuffling of the cards.

"Derby Prophets" is amusing, and so is the "Toad of Adversity" of which Mr. W. D. Howells is again the subject.

The *St. James's* is a good Budget and the *Pall Mall* a commonplace one this week, but the engravings of pictures, which are continued, are interesting. The *Athenæum* reviews a volume of selections from Mr. Swinburne's poems, a Study of Chrysostom and other works of less interest. And in the Literary Gossip we find these notes :—Mr. David Scott announces that he will publish on the 15th inst. a new volume of poems by the Earl of Lytton, entitled 'After Paradise; or, Legends of Exile."—Our readers will learn with great regret that Mr. Archibald Forbes, the veteran war correspondent, is suffering from a painful and exhausting malady. Though his recovery may be protracted, it is confidently anticipated by his medical attendant.—Mr. R. S. Salmon, a colonial administrator of long experience, is writing for the Cobden Club a *brochure* on the Straits Settlements. —The death is announced of M. Francisque Michel, the veteran French antiquary, well known for his researches into Norman history, French *chansons*, etc. His book 'Les Ecossais en France et les Français en Ecosse' made him a *persona grata* north of the Tweed.

Outports.

CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

For a long time this part of the country has been greatly in need of rain. The officials have been going to different temples to pray, but the right temple and god have not yet been found. No doubt it will soon happen, as in one *hsien* near here, where the official seeing probabilities in the heavens that it would soon rain, at once went to a temple three times a day, until the rain came, and thus his merit was at once established. The Governor has had several Memorials to the Throne on different "divine responses," and is zealous therefore for maintaining the temples. His object, however is more policy than conviction.

Two Englishmen, Messrs. Kingsmill and Cornish, have lately returned from surveying the Grand Canal to the west between the cities of Che-ning and Ling-ching. The Governor has high confidence in them, and specially invited them from Shanghai. Others who have been here on business-espculation, came sometimes from the request of Viceroy Li of Tientsin, or from mere private fancy. The Governor is more and more inclined to regard the affairs of this Province as under his own jurisdiction. Still the fact remains, that if the Yellow River problem is solved, the whole support of the Central Government must be given. The Governor at present is merely trying to maintain a hold, by advancing step by step and year by year. If the river in any place breaks this year, the blame will be attached to his predecessor, Chên, and if any successes appear, they will go to the credit and glory of the present incumbent.

The riot difficulties are not yet settled, but in abeyance. The local officials and gentry, the American missionaries and the people, have decided to await the return of the Governor, which will be in a few days. The matters will then be referred to him. The officials specially appointed to mediate, along with the local Magistrate, are unable to force the headmen to peace, and the right being so fully on the side of the missionaries, it is impossible to cause them to yield without some compensation. This is one riot that has occurred in China, in which no fault has been attached to the foreigners, either by way of fact or more idle rumour. The officials see the justice of the case, but they also cannot but recognise the power of the headmen and the people. In seeking mediation and peace, more questions than right are considered. Diplomacy is policy and right combined.

In all affairs in China, especially away from the treaty ports, there are always several parties to be consulted. The foreigner in any trouble may refer it to the officials, but the officials are largely powerless without the support, or at least non-action of the gentry class. By the custom of the nation, in cases of exigency the officials may call on the gentry for aid, and with gentry and officials combined there is not much to fear from the people. In nearly all opposition that has been raised to missionaries in China, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, the cause may be traced to the

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gentry, the literati or the officials, and seldom to the common people. The missionaries, however, have come, and worked among common people since they are the most susceptible. Having business, the Consuls or the officials have been sought. The official called on to protect, may do so as a necessity of Treaty-right, and may yet be personally disinclined. The gentry class and to a large extent the literati, are unnoticed and unconsidered by the missionary, but regarded as a very important factor by the official. A proclamation may be put out, as a satisfaction to the one side, but viewed as a meaningless form by the other. One vital necessity of the future, will be, how may the influential classes of Chinese society be made friendly to the foreigner and tolerant to the missionary? As the foreigner is more hated than the foreigner's religion (to say nothing of the Church), it is requisite that international peace be secured in order to established the Christian Religion peaceably in China. All need to aim for peace as well as preach truth.

27th June.

MOUKDEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Spring and Summer have been till lately more showery and consequently more cool than for many years. There has been latterly a great deal of electricity, a thunder shower being a matter of almost daily occurrence. On two occasions hail of a remarkably large size fell in June. From Tieling it is reported that one of these falls was serious on account of both the size and the extent of the hail shower. For nearly a fortnight however these showers have ceased and the heat has rapidly risen to its usual average at this season.

The unusual coolness has kept grain and fruits of all kinds very late. Cherries are almost a fortnightlater than in previous years, and our apricots are no larger than marbles while this time last year they were in the market. We have had apricots here now for about a week, but they come from the rich fruit district of Kuangning, as famous in Manchuria for its fruits as for its temples and hills. But though late the crops look fresh and vigorous, and from no quarter comes any complaint of flooding. This calamity is the less likely now as we have had almost a fortnight of rainless weather, the ground being thus ready for the reception of a considerable quantity of rain when our heavy rains come.

If there is an ever-growing sound of progress in this conservative country there are some native eustoms which could be improved by change. One of these is the "Press" gang operations as practised on a small scale. When any yamên has any public work on hands requiring the services of boat or cart, these are requisition by yamên underlings to the no small profit of the latter and to the dislocation of local business. Being in need of green pine branches to cover verandahs we discovered the most recent case of requisition which is notable not from its operation but from its conclusion. If a hundred carts are needed, e.g. to transport telegraphic material, a thousand are requisitioned. Every empty cart is seized and and pressed into the service, but a decent bribe to the press-gang frees the cart, and only those who can or will give nothing are ordinarily taken to the yamên. The cart gets as wages fully as much as pays its way out, but nothing is allowed for the homeward journey, which has probably to be paid by pawning the driver's clothing. The government doubtless pays generously, but the full amount follows the general custom in China of becoming less as it proceeds to its destination. Recently however the yamên runners outdid themselves. After a sufficient number of carts were already laden and away with telegraph material for the new line towards the Amur, these runners continued to extort money by requisitioning. One driver bolder than his fellow sufferers appealed to the Governor-General, before whom over twenty of the runners were brought and by whose orders they were severely beaten. Proclamations were then affixed to the eight gates announcing this punishment and quieting the troubled carters' minds, so that now brushwood and other carted material comes in without fear or hindrance.

1st July.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The British Minister and family have gone to the Fragrant Boundary Temple on the Western Hills. The Legation is now almost deserted. So is that of the United States, except by the Secretary and his family and the Interpreter, who remain in town. No movement has yet been made by any of the other Legations towards leaving the city. Sir Robert Hart has begun his delightful Wednesday evening garden parties. Invitations are issued by the French Minister and Madame Constans for a brilliant soirée at the French Legation on the 14th. There was no fête at the United States Legation on the 4th. The weather is fairly warm and some rain is eagerly expected. M. Vissiere has arrived at the French Legation. Mrs. Taylor has also arrived and become one of our residents, filling to some extent the wide gap left by the late departures of so many. The annual examinations at the T'ung-wên College take place on the 12th and 13th, previous to the summer holiday. Representatives of two of the syndicates, French and German, at Tientsin have lately been here on a visit, and report has it that the former has put through a loan. Messrs. Jackson and Brown from Hongkong are here at present on a visit. It is rumoured here that the French Commercial Treaty between Tongking and China was agreed upon ten days ago and is satisfactory and honourable to both parties. The Japanese Minister has returned for a short visit to Japan, not at all connected with Treaty revision, but simply on family considerations. M. Lemaire is reported as having been appointed French Minister here in succession to M. Constans who returns shortly to Europe. H.E. Hung-chun, is appointed the new Minister to Germany, Russia, Austria and Holland, and H.E. Li Hsing-jui goes to Japan.

July 8th.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

OFFICIALS FOR YUNNAN MINES.

June 27th.—A Decree. Three officers, one of whom is now attached to the Szechuen Arsenal, are directed to proceed to Yunnan and report themselves for service under the orders of Fang Chiung in connection with the Yunnan Mining Department.

A CASE OF PARRICIDE IN MANCHURIA.

June 28th.—In the month of January last year the high authorities of Tsi-si-har were informed that a Manchu named Tuchinga was found to have been murdered. An enquiry was instituted by their orders, which resulted in the arrest, first of a man named Wang Hsiao-ssu and then of the deceased's younger brother, Ishinga, and of his son, Tekochingo. The gravity of the case was such that the authorities desired to deal with it with all speed. But they were unable to bring it to an immediate conclusion, because the accused kept continually varying their statements and confessions. At length, however, the truth of the facts given below has been established beyond doubt. The deceased man, Tuchinga, and his son, Tekochingo, originally lived together. But some time ago they separated on account of the disobedient and dissolute conduct of the latter, who squandered all his father's money. Tuchinga, who from that date lived alone, kept a shop for selling things to eat, and managed to put by a small sum. He was on bad terms with his brother Ishinga, because when the latter had applied to him for help, he had answered him with abuse instead of giving anything. In the month of December, the year before last, Wang Hsiao-ssu had lodged for a day or two in Tuchinga's shop. The son and brother happened to see him and began to talk of Tuchinga's stinginess, whereupon Wang Hsiao-ssu replied that no one would ever get the old man to part with anything except by force. Afterwards, when Wang Hsiao-ssu wished to leave Tuchinga's house, his things were detained by the latter, because he was unable to pay 1,500 cash which he owed for board and lodging. About the same time Ishinga and Tekochingo were in a worse humour than usual with Tuchinga because they had stolen a wadded coat of his and pawned it, and he had violently resented their conduct when he discovered the theft. Wang Hsiao-ssu chancing to meet Ishinga, porposed that they should steal Tuchinga's money. Ishinga then remarked that this could only be done by killing him, as he always carried it in notes on his person. They then determined upon the commission of the crime, and Ishinga went off and persuaded Tekochingo to join them. At two o'clock in the morning the three men met outside the village and went together to Tuchinga's house. By peeping and listening at the window they found that he was alone, and then prizing open the door they made their way into the room. Wang Hsiao-ssu felt softly with his hand and found where the sleeping man was lying, and then dealt him two tremendous blows with a cudgel, the first taking effect on his forehead, the second on his wrist. Tekochingo then lit a lamp, and Ishinga, who feared the wounded man might be still alive, stabbed him several times in the face. The murderers found on the body notes for thirty strings of cash, which they divided among them, as well as two thousand cash in money and an old fur coat they discovered in the room. In order to avert suspicion Ishinga then tied the corpse by a string round the neck to a beam, so that the case might seem to be one of suicide, and set fire to the room. They then all departed. The fire, however, went out, and next morning people, coming to the shop to buy wine, found the body hanging. Ishings, who was sent for, endeavoured to hush up the matter, saying that Tuchinga had evidently committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity. A report, however, was made to the authorities, and an enquiry held, which resulted in the arrest of the criminals and the discovery of the facts above narrated. Ishinga and Tekochingo, the one a fratricide the other a parricide, have both been condemned to death by slow degrees as guilty of a crime against the natural relationships of mankind; and in the case of the latter, the heinousness of whose crime was such as to admit of no delay in the infliction of the punishment, the sentence of the law has already been carried into effect with all due formality. As regards Ishinga, and as regards Wang Hsiao-ssu, who is condemned to immediate strangulation, the instructions of His Majesty will be awaited.—Referred to the Board of Punishments.

TRIAL OF CRIMINALS CONNECTED WITH THE CHUNGKING ANTI-MISSIONARY RIOTS.

June 29th.—The Viceroy of Szechuen reports the trial of two offenders connected with the anti-missionary outrages in Chungking. Among those who took part in the riots which were originated last year by Chinese students at Chungking, was a man named Shih K'ai-yang and his son Shih Hui. The latter was some time since arrested and was tried conjointly with Lo

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Yuan-i, the man who by the agency of a hired band had killed several of the inhabitants of Chungking. By the Emperor's command the two were executed together and their heads exposed. Shih K'ai-yang escaped at the time to Kueichow, where he was discovered and arrested on the 17th of January. Being sent to the capital of Szechuen, he was tried there with another offender named Wang Ming-t'ang. On the 2nd of July last year, after the destruction of the Christian Church by a Chungking mob, the rioters proceeded to make a disturbance at the house of Lo Yuan-i. Thereupon a number of men hired by Lo Yuan-i killed three of the people with swords and clubs, and in driving the rest away trampled eight more to death. By the middle of the month the popular indignation against Lo Yuan-i, on account of these deaths, had risen to a still greater height. On the 25th July, 50 bodies of men, numbering more than 3,000 in all, went to make a riot at the Pai-kuo-shu church. Among these were Shih K'ai-yang and Shih Hui; and Wang Ming-t'ang who was in Chungking on professional work was induced by an old acquaintance named Yang Tzu-ch'ing to follow the crowd. He was unarmed and only went to look on. When the rioters reached the spot, they found it guarded by soldiers, who had been sent there at the Bishop's request. A fight with the troops then began. Shih K'ai-yang had an encounter with a petty officer of the troops, and while this was going on Shih Hui snatched a dagger from the officer and stabbed him to death. Yang Tzu-ch'ing and his party made a great noise and attempted to set the place on fire, but before this Wang Ming-t'ang, who had done nothing more than shout, ran away in fear of compromising himself. The church was burnt finally by Shih K'ai-yang and the rioters, who then dispersed. Some time afterwards Wang Ming-t'ang and Shih Hui were arrested in connection with the above affair. Shih Hui, the murderer of the officer, was executed, as above stated, with Lo Yuan-i. Wang Ming-t'ang was detained for want of evidence concerning his case. After some time Shih K'ai-yang was arrested in Kueichow by officers of the Chungking magistrate. He was sent to the Provincial Capital and tried together with Wang Min-t'ang. The facts above detailed were then elicited, and their truth established beyond doubt. No law exactly bears on the case of Shih K'ai-yang. But it is proposed to apply by analogy a statute which declares the penalty of death on members of lawless bands who assemble with intent to plunder, and who rob or burn either public or private buildings; while those who are enticed and frightened into accompanying them are liable to receive 100 blows, and to be banished for three years. The Memorialist accordingly, subject to the Emperor's approval, has sentenced Shih K'ai-yang to death, and Wang Ming-t'ang to banishment for three years and 100 blows. He also requests that the Magistrate of Chung-king may be restored to his rank, of which he was stripped on account of his dilatoriness in dealing with the case of Lo Yuan-i. He was previously an officer of high reputation, and since his deprivation has demonstrated again his energy and zeal.—Rescript: Seen.

June 30th.—No documents of interest.

APPEAL TO PEKING FROM SZECHUEN.

July 1st.—(1) The Court of Censors report that a petition has been handed to them by one Chang Hsiu-fang on behalf of a widow lady named Chang residing at Ho Chou in Szechuen. The petitioner represents that her husband was a major in the force under General Pao which went to fight in Tonquin in 1884. Unfortunately, he incurred the resentment of two fellow officers, a father and son, named Hung, because he had reported to his superiors the misconduct of the son. In the latter part of the summer of 1885, when the troops were returning home victorious, he had reached the district of Paoning in Yünnan. Here he was attacked by a body of forty or fifty men under the two Hungs, who cut him to pieces and carried off all his money and baggage, as well as Tls. 500 which he was conveying for some friends. The case was reported by the military officers to General Pao, and by the inhabitants of the town to the local authorities. The two Hungs were arrested and with them three common soldiers, who acknowledged the truth of the charges. Tls. 250 were also recovered of the stolen money. But General Pao was induced, by the intercessions of other officers, merely to execute the three soldiers and send the two Hungs under a guard to Szechuen, where he released them; and all the widow's efforts to obtain justice by instituting proceedings in the provincial courts have proved of no avail on account of the wealth and influence of the guilty parties. The messenger of the widow also states that three plaints have been addressed to General Pao, but he has not heard the case in person.—Rescript issued previously.

ARRIVAL OF TAOTAI IN FORMOSA.

(2) Liu Ming-ch'uan reports the arrival at Tai-pei Fu in Formosa of the new Taotai and acting Chief Justice of the island, T'ang Ching-sung. He was recently employed in the delimitation of the frontier between Yünnan and Tonquin, and the work of delimitation having been finished, permission was granted to him to proceed *viâ* Canton to his post.

SUBSCRIPTTION TO COAST DEFENCE FROM ABROAD.

(3) The Viceroy at Foochow reports that a merchant named Wu Chin-ch'ing, living in Siam or the Straits has subscribed largely through the Chinese Consul at Singapore to the Fuhkien Coast Defence Fund. Wu Chin-ch'ing has already been given second class rank and a peacock's feather; but there is still a sum of Tls. 960 contributed by him for which he has received no reward. The Memorialist therefore proposes to bestow on him a tablet with an honorific inscription.—Approved by Rescript.

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF RECLAIMED LAND IN KUANGTUNG.

July 2nd.—(1) The Governor-General and Governor at Canton ask for authority to strip a provincial graduate of his degree preparatory to placing him on his trial for having refused to pay the land tax on some reclaimed beach land of which he and his family had retained illegal occupation for over twenty years. By a recent Decree the Canton authorities were directed to ascertain and report the amount of this kind of land that had been reclaimed and assessed for taxation, and they were to take steps to prevent the evasion of the tax. From a report which has been received from the Beach Lands Department it appears that Wang Pao-chên is in illegal possession of an alluvial flat which was formed by accretions in the early part of the reign of Tao Kuang, and that both his father and his grandfather had held it in the same way. In 1866, owing to a dispute with a neighbour who prepared a claim to part of the land, a member of the Wang family reported the amount of land reclaimed as 1,060 *mow*, but payment of the tax was subsequently refused at a time when the period for which it was exempt from taxation had long before expired. A survey disclosed the fact that the amount of land reported did not exceed a third of what had actually been brought under cultivation. Though they had made themselves liable not only to the forfeiture of the land but for payment for its usufruct for a long course of years, both Wang and his father simply ignored the matter, and continued in possession in spite of all the writs that were served upon them. Certain other members of the Wang family were liable for a sum of Tls. 18,000, advanced for reclaiming land, but owing to the pernicious influence of the younger Wang only Tls. 2,000 were recovered after much pressure. Wang Pao-chên gained eighty-fifth place at the *chü jên* examination of 1873, and having secured by purchase in 1880 the post of Senior Secretary in the Board of Revenue he used all his influence to thwart the work of the Land Office. Memorialists bear testimony to the integrity of the Canton gentry who as a body offer a fine example to the rural population, but amongst their number there are some who take advantage of their position to oppress the weak and set the law at defiance. Conduct of this kind in the past has too often been passed over without attracting any direct notice from the authorities The Governer-General, for his part, can say that he has always treated deserving members of the gentry with studied courtesy, but he has never hesitated to expose those of their number who have domineered over the people. As proof of this statement, he would refer to the cases which he has dealt with in the Hsiang Shan, Shun Tê, Nan Hai, and Hsin Hui districts. He is well aware that his action has given rise to much ill-feeling against him, and has caused unfounded reports to be industriously circulated by people who are waiting for an opportuniy to trip him up, but however unpleasant the duty may be, he will gladly face the storm of obloquy for the sake of the public interests involved.—Autograph Rescript: Let Wang Pao-chên be temporarily degraded and placed on his trial. The Board concerned will take note.

SHIPWRECKED LIU-CH'IUANS.

(2) The Governor-General of Min Chê reports the arrival of four distressed Liu-ch'iuans, who have been forwarded to Foochow by the Namhoi Magistrate at Canton. Having been examined through an interpreter, the men stated that they were natives of Na-pa Fu, and that they had set sail in a fishing junk from Na Yüan-ching on the 28th April, 1886. Having encountered a violent gale, they were drifted to Lei-chou on the coast of Kuang tung, where their boat broke up. They were rescued by some fishermen and sent on to Canton, whence they were forwarded by steamer to Foochow. The Governor-General states that from the date of their arrival they are by regulation entitled to draw each an allowance of one *shêng* of rice and six cash for the purchase of salt and vegetables per diem, together with provisions for one month when they start on their homeward journey.

COLLECTION OF LAND TAX IN KIANGSU.

(3) The Governor of Kiangsu reports the action he has taken for collecting the arrears of land tax due in the province and for furnishing the returns required by the Board of Revenue. The large deficits in the collection of the tax formed the subject of a Decree issued in January, 1886, and a set of regulations was issued by the Board, which also forwarded a specimen form of a return that was to be filled up. The Governor is assured by his subordinates that the abuses on which the board animadverts no longer exist in Kiangsu, but there are difficulties in the way of rendering a full account of the collection within the specified period, and an extension of time is requested. In Soochow, the prefecture which contains the largest area of assessed land, the crops are very late and are not gathered in until nearly the beginning of winter. The collection for the first half of the year is started in the 5th month, and that for the second half in the last month of the year, but it is generally the following autumn before the full amount is received. In Sung-chiang Fu, Ch'ang Chou, Chinkiang, and T'ai-ts'ang the collection is similarly deferred, and arrears which have previously accumulated cannot easily be recovered in a single year. The accounts should be furnished at the end of each year, but owing to the labour of preparation and the inability of the people to make punctual payment, it has generally been impossible to close them before the autumn of the following year. The

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Board's regulations are unduly stringent, and at the earliest the Memorialist does not think it possible to forward complete returns before the 5th moon of the year following that for which they are rendered.

NATIVE TRIBES ON THE BURMESE FRONTIER.

July 3rd.—(1) The Governor-General of the Yü Kuei Provinces asks permission to confer the appointment of native administrators on a number of Lolo chieftains, within the jurisdiction of the Shun Ning Prefecture, who have tendered their submission to the Imperial rule. Yünnan, the Governor-General remarks, occupies a remote position in the south-west corner of the Empire, and is conterminous with Burmah, Annam, and the Laos country. During successive ages the frontier country has formed a screen of defence to China and has been governed by native administrators, between whose rule and that of the Chinese a line of distinction has always been maintained. Though this custom has been followed for several centuries, it has been the cause of nearly all the frontier troubles, and has given rise to continual disputes for territory among the tribes in which the weak have always been made the prey of the stronger. Some time ago, Chang Ping-ch'üan, the chief of Lo-'hei-shan (the Black Hills of the Lolos) seized upon thirty hamlets within the jurisdiction of the native Magistrate of Mêng-mêng, and as Memorialist happened to be absent at the time on a military expedition beyond the frontier, the late governor was left to deal with him. Memorialist is informed that the tract of country known as Lo-'hei-shan stretches over 1,000 *li* in length, being conterminous on its outer side with Hu-lu-shan and other places in the north of Burmah, and lying in its inner position interlaced between the independent sub-Prefectures of Mien Ning, Wei Yüan, and Ssu Mao. It is covered with dense jungle, and is the seat of deadly malaria. The portion of it that was occupied by Chang Ping-ch'üan is called Shang-hsia-liu-shan and is over 700 *li* in length, the part of it known as Hsia-hsia was lorded over by Shih Ch'ao-fêng and other chieftains. It was decided to adopt the principle of ruling barbarians, and steps were taken for securing the submission of Shih Ch'ao-fêng and his party and preventing them from falling under the influence of Chang Ping-ch'üan. The result is that all the chiefs of Hsia-hsia have now tendered their submission and have entered into an agreement to pay the land tax. Such is the report Memorialist has received from his provincial executive, and on it he begs to make the following observations: Lo-'hei-shan is a remote and barren district which was formerly under the jurisdiction of Mêng and Mêng-lien, since the rebellion the Lolo chieftains there have been engaged in constant and bloody struggles amongst themselves, and it has been impossible to introduce firm principles of law and order. The conduct of the Hsia-hsia chieftains in now embracing civilization furnishes a striking contrast to the long course of wickedness pursued by Chang Ping-c'huan. The latter was killed by lightning in September last, but his son has followed in the footsteps of his father and made repeated raids upon the country under the jurisdiction of the native administrator of Mêng Mêng, causing ruin to thousands of homes along the frontier. Unless active measures are taken for his extermination, the evil wili spread daily and may result in his making an alliance with Burmah and Annam and raising a powerful opposition to give us trouble. It is just now the middle of summer, and the malaria being at its height it is impossible to enter upon military operations, but as soon as autumn arrives a large force, properly commanded, and supported by native troops under the chiefs who have already submitted, will be sent to deal with the insurgents. In conclusion, the Memorialist appends the various ranks which he wishes to be conferred upon the Lolo chieftains in their new position as native administrators. Autograph Rescript: We command that it be as requested. Let the board concerned take note.

CANTON CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(2) The remittance of the first instalment of the subsidy demanded from the Canton Customs for the 13th year of Kuang Hsü is reported by the high authorities at Canton. The following are the items of the assessment for the year in question and of the present remittance :—

	Annual Assessment. Tls.	Present Instalment. Tls.
Peking subsidy (from foreign Customs duties)	100,000	25,000
Surplus assessment	60.000	......
For North-east Frontier Defence (from the three-fifth's share of foreign Customs duties)	120,000	10,000
Fund for increasing salaries of Peking officials	40,000	5,000
Fund for increasing salaries of Peking officials (from the two-fifth's share of foreign Customs duties)	24,000	6,000
Imperial Household and Treasury of the Privy Purse	300,000	75,000

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 4th July, 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present :—Messrs. A. G. Wood, (Chairman), M. Adler, Th. Bieber, F. D. Bush, D. A. Darling, Yeend Duer, H. H. Joseph, G. J. Morrison, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—The following report is ordered to be published :—

RETURN OF ANIMALS KEPT AT THE NATIVE DAIRIES.
Shanghai, 4th July, 1887.

Locality of Dairy	Remained last Return.	Buffaloes.	Do. Calves	Cows N'tive	Calves Do.	Cows Eng.	Calves Do.	Bull Do.	Total.	Remarks.
Ha-Jü (New Seward Road)	11	3	:	2	1	2	2	1	11	
Broadway No. 2	10	5	1	1	1	:	:	:	11	1 Buffalo bought.
" No. 3	16	10	:	2	1	:	3	:	16	
" No. 4	19	9	:	5	3	1	1	:	19	
Lee Hongkew	20	9	:	2	1	4	4	:	20	
Woosung Road	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	
Sinza Village	7	2	:	2	2	2	:	:	8	1 Buffalo boug t.
" No. 2	4	1	:	:	1	1	1	:	4	2 Buffaloes sent to the country (South)
" No. 3	6	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	2	[Native cows & calf sent to Pah-sien-joh
Tah-hoo Dairy	34	12	1	2	1	8	10	:	34	
French Road to Sei-ka-wei	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Yuen-sung	13	:	:	6	2	1	4	:	13	
Pah-sien-joh (South)	6	1	:	4	3	:	:	:	8	Native cow and calf brought from Sinza [No. 3
Near Ningpo Joss House (Apping)	14	4	:	4	:	2	3	1	14	
Overweg's Bungalow	22	11	:	7	6	:	:	:	24	Native cow and calf bought.
Lo-Tsu and Hung-fei	38	3	:	7	4	9	13	2	38	
Zee Butler	22	:	:	2	2	8	8	2	22	
South of Pah-sien-joh	5	4	1	:	:	:	:	:	5	
Ah-Cho	9	3	:	1	3	1	1	:	9	
Nee-ching and Sik Chan	17	9	:	6	2	:	:	:	17	
Sun-wo and Dong-kwo	8	1	:	4	3	:	:	:	8	
Louza Bridge	3	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	
Total	286	96	3	58	36	30	50	6	288	Increase 2

I inspected the cattle kept at the above named places on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of last week, and found them all in good health and condition, but many of the places in which they are kept are in a terrible state from the long continued wet weather.

JAMES A. WEED,
Asst. Insp. of Markets, &c.

Submitted, J.H.

Markets.—Report by the Inspector is read stating that during June the markets and butchers' shops were visited daily and always found well supplied with good and wholesome articles of food.

The number of animals killed to supply the foreign markets during the month has been :—Oxen 560, sheep 1,053, calves 100, pigs 4 ; and at the Grease shops for native use :—Oxen 12, water buffaloes 18, sheep 4 and ponies 8.

The carriages and ponies kept at the native Livery Stable have been regularly inspected, and the ponies have been found to be in fair condition. Six carriage licenses have been confiscated during the month owing to the carriages being unfit for use.

231 carriages have been licensed for July against 232 last month and 208 for July, 1886.

Licenses have also been granted for 2,516 jinricshas and 1,658 wheelbarrows.

Queen's Jubilee Celebration.—The following letter is read and ordered to be published :—

Jubilee Celebration Committee,
Shanghai, 30th June, 1887.

SIR,—On behalf of the British Community of Shanghai, whom we represent, I beg to tender you the sincere thanks of this Committee for the kind and efficient assistance rendered by you to the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen on the 21st and 25th instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. J. HUGHES,
Chairman, Jubilee Celebration Committee.

To A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Grass Plots on the Bund.—Attention is directed to the state of the grass lawns on the Bund foreshore and it is decided to have all the chains put up until the grass has had time to dry and grow up again.

Lighting—Contract with Gas Company.—The following letter is submitted :—

Shanghai, 30th June, 1887.

SIR,—I am instructed to remind you, that the agreement between the Council and this Company for lighting the settlement terminates this day and to say that the Directors are willing to renew the agreement for the supply of Gas necessary for lighting the streets at $3.30 per lamp per month for the year ending 30th June 1888.

The other terms on which the Company serve the Public remaining as at present, viz: subject to the fines as in the past for lamps being out, the labour, lighting, extinguishing and cleaning the lamps, the yearly painting and general repairs free of cost, the number of lamps not to be less than the present number of 317 lamps.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHR. SCHEPPELMANN,
Acting Secretary.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Decided to write agreeing to renew the contract on the above terms.

Site for New Police Station.—The different tenders of land suitable as sites for the new Police Station in the Louza district are submitted, and it is decided to refer them to the Works Committee who will consider and report upon them to the Council at the next meeting.

Side Walks, &c.—The Vice-Chairman directs attention to the defective state of most of the side walks in the Settlement and recommends that instead of being metalled as they are at present, they should be laid with concrete composed of Portland Cement, &c.

The Council agree that something should be done to improve the side walks and it is decided to instruct the Surveyor to report as to the kind of concrete which he considers

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most suitable, and to prepare an estimate of what the cost per fong will be.

Works Matters.—The following report by the Surveyor for the month of June is submitted and ordered to be published :—

The following *works* have been *completed* :—

Buildings.—Repairing, painting, &c., Inspector of Nuisances, quarters and Hongkew Station.

Cemeteries, &c.—Rebuilding watchman's house, and repairing, &c., Inquest-room and jetty, Pootung Cemetery. Repairing, &c., boundary walls, chapel and lodge Shangtung Road Cemetery. Repairing, varnishing, painting, &c., New Cemetery Chapel and lodge.

The burials in the cemeteries during the quarter ending June 30th last, as compared with preceding years were as follows :—

		Men.	Women.	Male.	Fem.	Children under 12 years. Total.
April, May & June	1883	17	2	2	1	22
" " "	1884	10	1	2	—	13
" " "	1885	6	3	1	4	14
" " "	1886	14	5	4	1	24
" " "	1887	10	2	3	1	16

Drainage.—Constructing 80 iron sinks and covers for Yangtsze Road in place of brick and stone.

Roads.—Filling in pond near North Szechuen Road.

Chip-paving Pakhoi and Foochow Road footpaths, between Yunnan and Defence Roads.

Curb, &c., has been laid in the Pakhoi and Foochow Roads, from Yunnan to Defence Road; and in the North Honan Road, from North Soochow to Tiendong Road, west side.

Metalling Lloyd Road, from Ningpo to Nankin Road; Pakhoi Road, from Yunnan to Defence Road; and Taiping Road, between Broadway and Whangpoo River.

Outside Roads.—Repairing wooden railings on the Jessfield and Siccawy Roads.

The *works in progress* are :—

Bridges.—Erecting a new bridge across Soochow Creek at end of the Chekiang Road. Painting the various bridges in both Settlements.

Buildings.—Painting Bell Towers, Central and Hongkew Stations.

Bundings.—Constructing hardwood bunding to the Sunkiang Road, between Kiangse and Szechuen Roads. Repairing hardwood bunding to the Fearon Road, between Broadway and Seward Roads. Painting iron railings, &c.

Drainage.—Building brick drains in the Seward Road, from Chaon-foong to Kung-ping Road; and in the Kung-ping Road, from Seward Road to Whangpoo River.

Landing Accommodation.—Constructing two new hardwood jetties, North Soochow Road.

Chip paving.—Footpaths in Pekin Road, from Museum to Szechuen Road; Yunnan Road, from Sungkiang to Pakhoi Road, and Hankow Road, from Yannan to Defence Road.

Curb, &c.—Laying curb, etc. in Yunnan Road, from Pakhoi to Sungkiang Road, Hankow Road, from Yunnan to Defence Road, and Woosung Road, between Hanbury and Quinsan Road.

Metalling,—Woosung Road, from Minghong to Boone Road.

Repairing.—Generally repairing the various roads inside and outside the Settlements.

Outside Roads.—Erecting, a wooden bridge on the Bubbling Well Road, near Sia-jow Road.

Constructing hardwood bunding to the New Cemetery Road, opposite the Race Course. Painting the bridges and railings.

The Meeting then adjourned.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The 93rd half yearly meeting of this Company was held on Wednesday, June 1st, at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. :—

Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., in the chair.

After some remarks on the Company's losses in the last 10 years he said in reference to the loss of the *Tasmania* :—Now, gentlemen, there is one circumstance which I cannot but feel we ought to be gratified with in connection with the unhappy matter—that, although the captain, an officer, and several of the crew of this ship perished, not a single passenger s life was lost—(Hear, hear). I need hardly say that in the safety of our passengers we have not only a practical but the deepest possible interest, and it is one of those matters upon which we are able, I believe thoroughly, to congratulate the Company, that during the long time it has been in existence, we have enjoyed singular immunity in respect of the loss of passengers' lives. I would also point out in connection with this question of the insurance of our ships that during the 10 years to which I have referred we have had no fewer than some 45 vessels navigating all parts of the globe at the rate, on an average, of 2,000,000 miles annually, and I say that considering the extent, the variety, and character of our service, the safety of our fleet has been on the whole very remarkable. Now, gentlemen, this disaster, as you are aware, has to be inquired into by a properly constituted authority, and it is, therefore, no part of my business to endeavour to anticipate in the lightest degree the judgment which may be passed as to the cause of this occurrence. But in these cases one generally finds one's friends are ready to assume the most unfavourable judgment against the Company, and their service, long before an inquiry has taken place. For my own part, I make very great allowance for the natural feelings of annoyance of those passengers who were subjected to great peril on board the *Tasmania*, but I do not think I should be doing my duty to the Company if I did not endeavour to set aside some of the statements which have been made regarding the officers of the ship, and which I cannot but stigmatise as misrepresentations affecting the character of the service. One statement which has been very freely made was that the captain of the *Tasmania* was not, at the time that the ship was lost, navigating the vessel himself, and that he was not in full charge of the ship, either because he was so unwell as not to be able to discharge his duty, or, as I think one newspaper had it, was "so old and so decrepit that he ought to have been put on the shelf." Now, gentlemen, Captain Perrins, who has lost his life in this unhappy affair, was 52 or 53 years of age. There are few here, I imagine, who would like to be "put on the shelf" when they attained to that to that amount of longevity. Not only was Captain Perrins in the prime of life, but at the time when this unfortunate accident occurred was navigating the vessel and had been up the whole night so doing, while the ship was coming through the Straits of Bonifaccio, viz., during the second officer's watch from midnight. Captain Perrins was personally in charge through those Straits, and only after clearing them, at something like three o'clock in the morning, he went to his cabin, and laid down the course to be steered after leaving the Straits. He went on to the bridge again and gave the course to the second officer, in which the latter entirely concurred. Captain Perrins then said—"Now we are free of all danger I shall go below." Now, in half an hour from that moment the vessel struck upon the rock. I have said that it would not be right or proper upon my part to endeavour for one single moment to anticipate what the judgment of the Court may be as to the course which Captain Perrins steered, or as the manner in which the vessel was navigated, but I think it is due, not only to the memory of Captain Perrins but also to the Company, to show, that so far, there was, at all events no want of energy and no slackness on the part of the commander in looking after the vessel under his charge; and I must also add this :—That during the 20 years that Captain Perrins has held command in your service the Directors have on no occasion had to find one single fault, however small, with the manner in which he carried out his duties as an officer and a sailor. The *Tasmania* had six officers altogether, and of those six three were actually provided with captain's certificates, so that there were, therefore, four gentlemen on board fully capable ef commanding her according to the law. Now, gentlemen, another statement that has been made, and upon which I feel bound to make to make some observations, is that on the occasion of this wreck the native crew behaved very badly, so far as the lascar—that is to say the sailor—portion of the crew is concerned. I take leave on good authority to deny that statement. It is perfectly true that the native crew of the engineer's department, or at least some of them—I think to the number of eight persons,—behaved badly in this respect, and took possession of a raft, on which they endeavoured to reach the shore, with so little success that seven perished in the attempt, and only one succeeded in getting to land. I am not sure that if they had been European firemen it would have necessarily followed that their conduct would have been so much better. I observed the other day the case of the collision between the *Celtic* and the *Britannic*, where the European firemen of the *Britannic*, against the orders and entreaties of the commander and officers, were the first to seize upon a boat and to make off from the ship, which was supposed to be in extreme danger. I say that no Indian seamen ever behaved worse than did than those men upon that occasion. It is not likely that I should question for a single moment the superior courage of Europeans as against Asiatics. There are cases upon record, however, in connection with the fleet of this Company, and one of comparatively recent date, when the European seamen on board one of our vessels refused to man a boat because they considered it a perilous undertaking, whilst the lascars quietly went into the boat and did their duty—(Hear, hear.) There is another misrepresentation which has been made, namely, that the Company employs natives, forsooth, for reasons of economy. I need hardly say that this is an utter delusion. As a matter of fact, the crews of the Company's ships are composed, taking all hands into account, of two-thirds natives and one-third Europeans. The *Tasmania*, I find, had on board a crew altogether of 55 Europeans and 99 Asiatics, and why did we adopt natives when we first began to run ships through the Suez Canal instead of Europeans? Because I tell you that when our ships first began to use the Suez Canal we sent them to India solely manned by Europeans, but we were obliged to drop this system, owing to the continuance of misconduct on the part of the European seamen and firemen. It was not an uncommon thing for ships conveying the mails to India to find that before they reached the end of their voyage to Bombay or Calcutta a considerable portion of the crew in gaol at the different ports stopped at, and we found that the discipline, cleanliness, and other on board our ships, and the quality of our service was rapidly deteriorating. It was for that reason, and for that reason alone, that we were obliged to use Asiatics in latitudes in which they would be of more service than Europeans. Then, gentlemen, there is another statement made with regard to this affair, and it is in reference to the delicacy and weakness of these Indians who perished on board the *Tasmania*, and who, as one writer puts it, "died like rotten sheep" when they came into cold weather. Not a single lascar, not a single Indian sailor, was lost, except by drowning, and those who were lost were Indian firemen, who are accustomed to live in a temperature of 150 degrees, and who, being exposed during the whole night to a bitter storm and wind, would naturally suffer, as many of us would have done under similar circumstances. But I may tell you, *apropos* of the physique and capacity that Indian seamen have of enduring cold, that under ordinary circumstances we have had during the last 10 years, on an average, something like 600 or 700 Asiatics in the docks in

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London, and during the bitter winters we have experienced lately—I say undoubtedly and unquestionably that during these years there has hardly ever been a case of one of those seamen dying through the effects of cold, thinly clad as they appear to us to be for the climate in which they live. It is a most singular fact, which physiologists can explain better than I can, that they are able to carry such an amount of caloric to enable them to brave the elements of our climate with far greater hardihood than we can ourselves. Now, gentlemen, I have alluded as a matter of duty, and not because I wish, I can assure you, to dwell upon this painful subject, to certain misrepresentations which have been made with reference to this affair. I shall not, therefore, say any more upon I am only sorry that the loss of the *Tasmania* is not the only misfortune which we have to complain of during the last half year, for the Company are also under a considerable liability on account of the collision between the *Nepaul* and a Chinese vessel in the Yangtse-Kiang. We are, however, at the present moment disputing the claim in a High Court of Appeal and I trust not without a prospect of success.

Mr. Sutherland further referred to the past policy of the Company in forming a reserve so that the loss of £10,000 by the wreck of the *Tasmania* only caused their shares to fluctuate to a small and insignificant amount. Then to the four steamers building—the *Victoria*, *Britannia*, *Oceana* and *Arcadia* which will cost between £700,000 and £800,000; to the Australian contract and to the working of the Company last year, when the receipts from passengers increased slightly, expenditure was somewhat controlled and freight receipts fell off owing to less cargo offering and competition. The Report was unanimously adopted and at a special meeting the Supplemental Charter was approved.

Amusements.

A FÊTE NATIONALE FRANÇAISE.

Yesterday the anniversary of the birth of the spirit of French republicanism, signalised by the taking of the Bastille, was celebrated by our Gallic friends beyond the Yang-king-pang creek in the usual characteristic manner. Whether there are any French residents in this distant settlement who have no affection for the new order of things in their beautiful country at home, or who look with coldness or aversion on the place of the *fleur des lis* and Royal arms usurped by the republican laurels and tricolour, we do not know, but from the fact that every French male resident took part in the morning reception in the French Municipal Hall, it is to be supposed that the French Royalists are not represented in this most democratic community of Shanghai. The decorations in the French Concession were very general and effective. The splendid line of the Bund there presented an exceedingly pretty appearance. At the far side of the bridge over the Yang-king-pang a triumphal arch gaily set off with flags, shields, etc., had been erected and at night was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns. An allegorical picture of the republic, consisting of two female figures admirably attired for such a day as yesterday with the thermometer at 95 in the shade, joining hands across the word "Pax" surmounted the arch. The shields included the arms of most of the European nations which were likewise plentifully represented in the flags, but of course the plain letters R.F. largely predominated and the tricolour floated from every flagstaff. At the end of the Rue du Consulat, on the Bund, a large and very handsome five-storied pagoda shaped structure, of bamboo and evergreens, and covered with flags and lanterns, spanned the roadway and gave a welcome shelter during the fierce heat of the day to crowds of Chinese. Three corners of the structure were set off with large tricolours, while a large American flag occupied the fourth, and the flags of other nations were dotted about, the whole being surmounted by another tricolour underneath which floated several of the dragon flags of China. The Venetian poles and gas jets erected by the French Municipal Council along their Bund, for the Queen's Jubilee were replaced. Gay spans of streamers, chiefly French, and lower down strings of handsome Japanese and Chinese lanterns, mostly bearing the letters R. F., crossed the roadway at short intervals the whole length of the Bund, at the far end of which was a large gas device bearing the words "Vive la République." The Rue du Consulat was lavishly decorated in the same manner and the intersection of the Rue Montauban was occupied with another very imposing triumphal arch, erected by the proprietors of the Hotel des Colonies with the motto, "Vive La France" on two sides. Numerous poles in front of the Hotel supported strings of lanterns and streamers, but the much admired floral decorations of last year were wanting. The whole length of the Rue Montauban was spanned at every few yards with bunting. The Consular buildings and the French Post Office were profuse in their display of flags, shields, gas illumations and other devices of festivity. The French hongs and the numerous drinking resorts along the Yang-king-pang all assisted in the display. The decorations on the other side of the creek were very meagre. The German Club gracefully paid their former foes the compliment of flying the tricolour, and the French Consular residence in the Canton Road had a profuse display of national emblems. The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, at the far end of the English Bund, as usual exhibited emblems of rejoicing in the shape of numerous gas jets and flags. The French mail boats in the harbour were attired in their best dress of bunting, but it was noticeable that none of the numerous vessels of other nationalities had any display. At eight o'clock a.m. the French amateur band marched to the Municipal Hall playing the national air, the *Marseillaise*, and at 10 o'clock the usual reception of French residents took place in the *Salle*, which was very tastefully festooned with flowers, evergreens and flags. The French police were drawn up at the entrance with fixed bayonets, but it must be confessed their appearance was not particularly martial. Some sixty or seventy French gentlemen attended, and when at a few minutes after the appointed time, M. Léon Dejardin, Consul Gérant, in full uniform and wearing his decorations, accompanied by some of the Consular officials in evening dress, and Commt. Bouinais (Infanterie de Marine) one of the members of the Tongking Delimitation Commission, arrived, he was received with applause. The ceremony of handshaking and congratulations on the recurrence of the ever memorable birthday of *Liberté*, *Egalité*, *Fraternité*, finished, M. Chapsal, Président, Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise, addressing M. Dejardin, said:—

MONSIEUR LE CONSUL—C'est avec une profonde émotion que je viens adresser au représentant de la République Française à Shanghaï, tant en mon nom qu'en celui de mes collègues du Conseil Municipal et, aussi, au nom de mes concitoyens, nos félicitations les plus sincères à l'occasion de la célébration de la fête nationale de la France.

Il n'est pas un de nous dont l'âme ne tressaille profondément à la pensée de ce qui est cher au cœur de tous les hommes; le souvenir et l'amour de la Patrie. Ces sentiments sont rendus plus vifs encore par l'éloignement et nous tous ici, exilés plus ou moins volontaires, nous adressons à notre chère France, à l'occasion de la solemnité qui nous réunit autour de vous, nos souhaits les plus ardents, pour son bonheur et sa prospérité.

Les membres du Conseil Municipal se joignent à moi pour vous remercier publiquement de l'appui que vous nous avez toujours prêté pour la bonne Administration des Affaires Municipales. Cet appui qui nous est indispensable, ne nous a pas fait défaut un seul moment, et il est de mon devoir, en le constatant dans un pareil jour, d'ajouter que le Conseil de son côté sera toujours heureux de vous donner sans réserve son concours le plus active chaque fois qu, il vous sera nécessaire pour l'accomplissement de vos hautes et délicates fonctions.

J'espère que l'harmonie qui pendant les dernières années n'a cessé de régner entre les autorités Françaises et l'Administration Municipale, continuera tant que la concession elle même existera.—Elle fera aimer de tous nos administrés, sans distinction de nationalité, les représentants de la France et la France elle même dont le nom est tenu en grande et légitime estime dans toutes les parties du monde ou elle fait sentir sa bienveillante Administration.

Messieurs, je vous prie de vous joindre à moi pour souhaiter encore une fois à la France bonheur et prospérité. Vive la France! Vive la République!

M. Dejardin briefly replying spoke of the pleasure which Mr. Chapsal's eloquent address had given him as the representative of the French Republic. He referred to the able manner in which the Conseil discharged their duties in Shanghai, so ably in fact that it was scarcely necessary for representative of the government to take much part in French affairs here. After a brief reference to the day commemorated, M. Dejardin introduced M. Bouinais, and mentioned his services in connection with the work of the Commission, after which he said that it might be the last time he would receive his countrymen on the occasion in Shanghai as his term of office was nearly up and M. Kraetzer would shortly return. He then asked them to drink to the health of the Republic, to which the company enthusiastically responded.

A pretty little girl of some six summers dressed in white and tricolour ribons, and wearing the red cap of the Republic, then presented M. Dejardin with a huge bunch of flowers, and afterward, the same little lady touched glasses with the representative of the Republic, whose health the assemblage toasted in repeated bumpers of champagne.

The proceedings then resolved themselves into a series of promiscuous and informal drinking of healths to the Republic, for which cheers were given, over and over again.

Sir R. T. Rennie and Mr. A. G. Wood, Chairman of the Municipal Council, were amongst the few foreigners other than French, who attended.

The effect at night when the lanterns and gas illuminations were lit up was very fine, and immense and orderly crowds of Chinese paraded the streets till a late hour.

The festivities closed with a charming *fête dansante* at the residence of the acting Consul-General, M. Dejardin. The large tennis lawn which adjoins his house was lighted by festoons of Chinese and Japanese lanterns, which threw a fairy-like glamour over the turf. There were marquees from which numbers of ready hands distributed ices and cakes and sandwiches and champagne and cold drinks innumerable. From the pavilion, brilliantly illuminated, the town band, under the direction of M. Vela, flooded the night with harmony; and though the temperature was hardly such as one would have chosen for a dance in grass, had choice been possible, there was a constant succession of dances, for which votaries were never wanting. All the principal officials in Shanghai, and a very large number of the *élite* of society were present, and—a graceful attention on the

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part of the host—the band played God Save the Queen when Mr. and Mrs. Hughes arrived. Dancing and promenading and chatting made the hours pass quickly, hot as the weather was; and it was nearly midnight when the noble strains of the *Marseillaise*, excellently played, sped the latest guests away from one of the prettiest fêtese ver given in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

A summer sky with fleecy clouds dotting the blue and a good whole-sail breeze from the south-west promised a perfect yachting day on Saturday, and five yachts hoisted their fighting flags. The start was supposed to be at 2 p.m., the up-river course having again been chosen, so that the yachts had a fair tide both ways. The boats were to start across the usual imaginary line, sail up river, and luff round a stake-boat moored about two miles up the seven-mile reach, and return, finishing across the starting-line.

The *Clutha*, *Romola* and *Undine* started at scratch, allowing the *Thistle* 14, and the *Ariadne* 15 minutes. The cutters were under all plain sail when they started, without gaff-topsails, and they crossed the line as under by *Yuen-fa* time:—

Romola	2h.	7m.	05s.
Ariadne	2h.	7m.	58s.
Undine	2h.	8m.	10s.
Thistle	2h.	8m.	55s.
Clutha	2h.	9m.	04s.

They were able to lay their course up to the junks, the *Romola*, which was sailing unusually well, leading, the *Ariadne* being just off the starboard bow, and thus to windward, of the *Undine*, which, however, succeeded in running through her lee off the Red Ferry. Meanwhile the *Thistle* and *Clutha* were coming up fast, keeping well to windward, the *Romola* being so much to windward, that she seemed to be losing some of the wind under the junks. Off Fogg's groin, the *Ariadne*, which had been going off to leeward, was obliged to make her first tack, and was passed by the *Thistle*, and then by the *Clutha*, while the *Romola* set her big gaff-topsail as she drew clear of the junks. Below the Arsenal the *Undine* was rapidly coming up to the *Romola* and here while on the port tack the latter put the *Undine* about, though she was on the starboard tack; but in a subsequent tack the *Romola* made up for this by bearing away, when on the starboard tack, and allowing the *Undine*, which was on the port tack, to cross her bows. In the next tack the *Undine* took the lead, the order now being *Undine*, *Romola*, *Thistle*, *Clutha*, *Ariadne*. The *Clutha* now followed the example of the *Romola* and set her gaff-topsail, and the five yachts made a very pretty spectacle, beating up the reach over the flood. On board the *Romola* an enthusiastic amateur was running about with a small camera, shooting the *Undine*, and an incautious remark from a passenger on the latter, that the *Undine* must look much better from the *Romola's* bows than from her stern, was naturally followed by the latter's weathering the *Undine* and taking the lead again, the *Undine* having stood over too far towards the Arsenal in one of her tacks, and lost the strength of the tide. About the same place, just above the Chinese man-of-war at anchor, the *Clutha* succeeded in weathering the *Thistle*. The *Romola* now seemed to have it all her own way, and ramped away gaily from the rest of the fleet, and up the Pagoda reach and the short reaches above it, it was very pretty racing between the *Clutha*, which was now in third place, and the *Undine*. The wind had lost some of its strength, and was all in favour of the big cutters with their high topsails, and two or three times the *Clutha* came within a length of the *Undine*, and then fell back again. In the seven-mile reach, the boats were able to lay their course again on the starboard tack, and they luffed round the stake-boat, which was rather more than two miles up, in the following order, the times being taken from the *Undine*:—

Romola	4h.	15m.	0s.
Undine	4h.	19m.	0s.
Clutha	4h.	20m.	30s.
Thistle	4h.	26m.	05s.
Ariadne	not timed.		

The tide was still running flood as the yachts rounded, and one by one made for the Pootung shore, with every stitch of canvas set, including spinnakers and jib topsails, the wind being nearly dead aft. In the reach below the seven-mile the *Clutha* kept to the Pootung shore out of the tide, the two leading yachts crossing to the point and back again, and the result of this was that while the *Undine* gained considerably on the *Romola*, the *Clutha* succeeded in passing the *Undine*. The wind was gradually falling, and a few drops of rain fell, and in the Arsenal reach the three leading yachts got all together, gibing sails soon after getting into the reach. The *Clutha* kept well over to the Arsenal and fell back a little at first, but off the Arsenal succeeded in heading the *Romola*, which was next passed by the *Undine*. The tide had fortunately now made ebb, for the wind was falling lighter and lighter, and it was little more than a drift through the junks. Coming out of the junks the order was *Clutha*, *Undine*, *Romola*, *Thistle*, *Ariadne*, the two small yachts having closed up con derably on the leaders. Below the junks it was practically a dead calm. The *Clutha* made a short tack and drifted on to the line well ahead of the *Undine*, which had with great difficulty to turn completely round when off the *Rio Lima* to avoid a collision. The following yachts succeeded in making short tacks, and the winning line was drifted by as under:—

Clutha	6h.	27m.	34s.
Undine	6h.	33m.	37s.
Thistle	6h.	39m.	47s.
Romola	6h.	41m.	29s.
Ariadne	6h.	44m.	12s.

The *Nora* with a large party on board, and the *Feitoo*, accompanied the yachts during the greater portion of the race.

The corrected times, allowing for the handicaps, was as under:—

Thistle	4h.	16m.	32s.
Clutha	4h.	18m.	30s.
Ariadne	4h.	21m.	14s.
Undine	4h.	25m.	27s.
Romola	4h.	34m.	24s.

The *Thistle* thus wins the race by 1 minute and 58 seconds from the *Clutha*, the *Ariadne* being third. It would have been a fine race if the wind had only held, but the calm at the finish upset it altogether.

CRICKET.

S.C.C. v. S.P.H.C.

On Saturday afternoon the sun shone out with all the warmth and splendour of a summer's day, making the well kept lawns of the cricket ground appear greener and fresher than usual; and showed the pavilions, thronged with eager spectators, to every advantage. The Town Band under the direction of Chevalier M. Vela played some charming selections from Coote, Tosti, and Flotow; perhaps the best was "Fairy Voices" a very pretty waltz rendered perfectly. The spectators did not begin to arrive until about a quarter to three, when the game was in full swing. Captain Wade won the toss. He accordingly sent Messrs. Probst and Catterall to the wicket. Stewart and Veitch, gave them some very fair balls in the first over, one of which enabled Mr. Probst to "snick" from Stewart for three runs; however he succumbed to the first ball in "second over," clean bowled by Mr. Veitch. Mr. Bruce-Robertson went to the wickets and Catterall's stumps falling to a "yorker" from Stewart he retired with only 2 runs and Mr. Shewan taking his place, added 6 to the score before Veitch disposed of him. Mr. Robertson then gave a lifter off Stewart—3 for 12. But Mr. A. J. H. Moule was most unsuccessful and his wicket fell before the same bowler, 4 for 16. He was succeeded by Mr. Wade and then Mr. A. E. Reynell came in and the two batsmen gave the fielders plenty to do on such a hot afternoon, while twos and threes were the result. After the score was at 46, Mr. Latham put in one of his swifters and Mr. Reynell retired, amidst great applause, to the Pavilion having made the highest score, 16, on the S. S. C. side. Mr. Wade made a splendid "slog" off one of Latham's bowls, which was unfortunately caught by Mr. Veitch, a most lively pedestrian, therefore he retired with 11 runs to his credit. The Honorary Secretary was received with great cheering when he returned to the Pavilion; and besides his good play at the wickets he showed great judgment throughout the game in placing his fielders. Mr. Dobson was the next in, he and Mr. Carles brought the score up to 54, but Mr. Dobson was eventually caught by Mr. Reynell off Mr. Baker, Mr. Latham's successor. F. J. Abbott scored 0 and Mr. Black made one run and was then caught and bowled by Baker. The innings closed with a total score of 67. During an interval of about 50 minutes all the players were photographed by Ying Cheong, forming a powerful group, in easy attitudes as they sat and rested upon the steps of the Pavilion. After refreshments, the Paper Hunt Club's representatives went to the wickets. The weather had become considerably cooler, clouds began to spread over the skies, and the sun gradually disappeared behind them. Mr. Baker and Mr. A. P. Wood went in first, Black and Catterall bowling, Baker was run out after scoring 3 and Catterall soon disposed of Mr. Wood who retired, after making 10, 3 for 17, Mr. Veitch who succeeded Baker made 0, 2 for 7. Mr. Maitland was soon bowled by Mr. Robertson, whose deliveries did him great credid. Latham and Stewart then played splendidly together, balls were flying the full length of the enclosure, fielders were rushing here, there and every where, while shouts of applause rent the air, and bowlers were placed at defiance. However after Mr. Latham had attained 7, 5 for 46, he was bowled by Wade who took Catterall's place. Now came the most exciting time, Wickham and Stewart ran the score up to victory, "slogging" and blocking with great dexterity. Wade was then relieved by Mr. Dobson when Mr. Stewart unfortunately gave a catch which was not lost upon the wicket-keeper, and he retired with 35 runs. Mr. Wickham and Cole scored well; the latter unfortunately hit his wicket, but Mr. Wickham quietly knocked up 38. Tomlin ran himself out at 4, Mr. S. Reynell took the wicket after Wickham, he and Mr. S. Walker were the last in, the latter was caught by Catterall and the innings closed with 121 runs. The Paper Hunters therefore won by 54 runs. At this period the rain burst upon the players, and a general rush was soon made for shelter and the refreshment bar; the match passed off very satisfactorily, both sides being greatly commended.

The following is the score:—

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

Catterall, F. P. b. Stewart	6
Probst, E. A. b. Veitch	1
Robertson, W. Bruce b. Stewart	3
Shewan, A. b. Veitch	6
Moule, A. J. H. b. Stewart	6
Wade, H. T. c. Veitch b. Latham	10
Reynell, A. E. b. Latham	11
Carles, W. R. b. Stewart	6
Dobson, A. c. Reynell b. Baker	13
Black, C. A. c. and b. Baker	1
Abbott, F. J. not out	0
Extras	4
	67

Runs at the fall of each wicket—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	9	13	16	22	46	49	54	66	67

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ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens Overs.	Wickets.	Wide. Balls.	No Balls.
Stewart, Alex.	90	25	4	4	0	0
Veitch, G. T..	50	23	3	2	0	0
Latham, T. ..	30	13	1	2	0	0
Baker, H.....	6	2	0	2	0	0

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.

Baker, H. run out	1
Wood, A. P. b. Catterall	10
Veitch, G. T. b. C. A. Black	0
Latham, T. b. Wade	7
Stewart, Alex. c. W. B. Robertson, b. Dobson	35
Maitland, H. c. W. B. Robertson, b. Catterall	6
Wickham, E. P. c. Abbott, b. Wade	38
Cole, C. hit wicket, b. Wade	8
Tomlin, E. run out	4
Reynell, S. not out	1
Walker, S. c. Catterall, b. Wade	2
Extras	9
	121

Runs at the fall of each wicket—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	7	17	23	46	71	95	113	115	121

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens Overs.	Wickets.	Wide Balls.	No Balls.
Black, C. A...	75	36	1	1	0	0
Catterall, F.P.	65	29	4	2	0	0
Wade, H. T...	47	33	1	4	0	0
Dobson, W. H.	30	14	2	1	1	0

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. HANKOW.

The match yesterday was not begun until about five o'clock, when Mr. Wade, having won the toss, sent Messrs. F. A. de St. Croix and C. T. Bowring to the wickets, Messrs. Ogle and Baker bowling. Bowring was immediately afterwards bowled by Baker, Mr. Abbott taking his place. The latter was soon bowled by Ogle, after scoring 6, 2 for 11. Mr. Wickham then joined St. Croix and between them they ran the score up to 29, when Davis took Ogle's place. The weather was very warm and when the score reached 50 a rest was called for refreshments. When 60 had been made Ogle took Davis' place and Baker soon bowled St. Croix who retired with a score of 21 in which were a four and two-threes. M. Moule going to the wickets C. Cole then relieved Baker but the change was of no effect and Davis again bowled. Moule soon afterwards retired with a score of 4, Mr. Wade taking his place at the wickets and Wickham scored 50 before Ogle bowled Wade. Mr. Dobson then went to the wickets and made 10, when he was bowled by Ogle, Mr. Wedemeyer taking his place and he and Mr. A. P. Wood ran the score up to 132 where time was called. The match will be resumed on Saturday when we hope the weather will be much cooler than it was yesterday.

SCORES MADE.

Mr. F. A. St. Croix	21
,, C. F. Bowring	1
,, F. J. Abbott	6
,, E. P. Wickham	50
,, A. J. H. Moule	4
,, H. T. Wade	9
,, A. P. Wood	26
,, C. Wedemer	5
,, Dobson	10
Total...	132

Correspondence.

THE "HAGARSTOWN."

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I was surprised to see in your issue of to-day a local paragraph reflecting on the American authorities because no inquest was held on the body of John Healy, one of the victims of the unfortunate accident to a part of the crew of the *Hagarstown* on the 5th of July.

There was no necessity for an inquest. Healy's statement of the accident, my testimony and Captain Morrison's affidavit were filed in the inquest over the unfortunate man Bliffert. Dr. Little's statement of the cause of Healy's death and my affidavit in regard to him have been filed and furnished for publication. If there was any doubt as to whether Healy is the man who is dead, or how he came to his death, or when he died or from what cause, an inquest, it seems to me, would have been necessary; but to set to work to ascertain what is *known* would have been as uncalled for as it was unnecessary. What English law may have required is unknown to me. I am governed by American law. All the facts of the case were developed and if there is to be anything more of it, *legally*, the detention of the ship for a day longer would not have availed anything. We Americans are willing to trust this and all other matters to the legal knowledge and good sense of our Consul General, by whom the interests and rights of seamen, masters or owners are impartially dealt with.

Yours faithfully,

ARTEMAS WEBSTER,

Owner of the American ship *Hagarstown*.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1887.

[After all, it seems to us, that no light has been thrown on the cause of the accident, or as to who, if anyone, is responsible for it.—ED.]

Miscellaneous.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

The Viceroy Chang of Canton has gained credit with the native press for his courage in exposing and punishing some powerful gentry who have been reclaiming lands with a high hand and neglecting to pay up the just profits to the public chest.

The *Hu Pao* says that, owing to the want of funds at Peking, the Emperor's marriage is postponed till 1889.

Owing to the recent floods, the rice crops of Hupeh province are estimated not to reach more than 40 or 50 per cent. of a full harvest this year. The water is knee deep opposite the British Consulate at Hankow, and the centre of the bund only is dry: the French Consulate is hopelessly swamped.

The rain around Hankow and Wu-ch'ang appears to have had most disastrous effects. Every street in the former is provided with plank ways, whilst in the latter people have been actually drowned within the walls; locomotion in the lower parts is well nigh impossible; the weather is cold, and the poor have a difficulty in procuring work or food. Near Wuhu the singular phenomenon of red drops of rain or hail has been extensively observed, the particles having the appearance of small peas. In T'ai-chou Fu, between Ningpo and Wênchow, rice is very scarce, and robberies are so prevalent in three districts that trade is stopped along the roads. Near Hu-chou Fu a boat escorted by a gunboat was recently plundered of over $2,000 of public monies. The Yellow River is giving trouble as usual, but the governor of Shantung seems to have been able to prevent any great disaster so far. One of the artificial dykes on Yang-tze near Nganking has given way to the extent of over 350 feet, and, though the prompt action of the authorities, and the stationary condition of the river level fortunately enabled the energetic inhabitants to stop the gap, it is estimated that from eight to nine tenths of the land in two districts will fail to yield any crop this autumn.

A Decree of Friday appoints Fêng Tsz-ts'ai to be General of Yünnan. Fêng, who began his career as a rebel, is the General who crushed Li Yang-ts'ai's rebellion in 1879, and who subsequently, (according to the Chinese point of view), caused the French to retire from Lang-son.

According to the *Shên Pao*, the opium receipts at the six Foreign Customs stations in Kwang Tung under the new dispensation during the period, 2nd February to the middle of June were Tls. 48,500 duty, and Tls. 128,500 *lekin*, or about the sum collected during the first six months of last year. The Foreign Board is now considering a memorial from the Viceroy, who strongly objects to the collection of ordinary duties on junks by the foreign Commissioners.

According to the native newspapers the opposition to the Tientsin railway is beginning to grow so serious that certain illustrious personages have gone so far as to recommend its abandonment.

The "raining down of beans" mentioned by the Wuhu correspondent as an unheard of phenomenon is twice mentioned in history, once in Nan-ch'ang, Kiang Si province, and once in the Nuchên Empire. The ancient legend of "raining gold" may, according to Dr. Williams, refer to a shower of aerolites.

The Japan correspondent of the *Shên-pao* says that cholera has broken out in Loochoo and taken off both the Japanese doctors sent over to deal with it. Owing to last year's death the people have become accustomed to eating unripe taro, and thus brought the disease upon themselves.

The *Shên-pao* says that the Peking or town residence of the Ever Holy Duke (Confucius) is about to be repaired at the public expense. This dynasty has gone even further than its predecessors in respect for the Confucius family. All the Manchu Victories have been placed on record at Confucius Temple, *i.e.* the National Alma-Mater.

A Decree dated Sunday appoints Ch'ang Yiu to be Hoppo of Canton.

The attention of the Canton Viceroy has been called by some would-be monopolists to the fact that four steam-launches are plying between Canton and neighbouring towns. Not only does the Viceroy decline the offer of $2,000 a year for the exclusive privilege of running one or two launches but he orders those already running to be at once stopped, and a proclamation is issued to this effect.

A dyke has burst in the Tang-t'u District of T'ai-p'ing Fu, and though the authorities offered $10 a pile to anyone who would risk the attempt to sink them, nothing could be done to prevent a gap of 50 feet being opened and the surrounding country flooded.

The son of the well-known Ichang River-Admiral Lo Chin-shên, (formerly Ho Chin-shên), died three months ago, and his young widow, in spite of all precautions taken by her relatives, succeeded in poisoning herself with a dose of white lead. The High Provincial authorities are loud in their praise of this honourable act, and at their recommendation the Emperor grants a "virtuous arch" to her memory.

The *Shên Pao* has an article upon the increasing prevalence of woman stealing in Shanghai. It is proposed by the writer to establish an anti-kidnapping office or refuge on the foreign settlement, in front of which is to be set a barrel with a slit in it for the reception of secret information: also a couple of cages, inscribed "death to kidnappers by standing on tip-toe herein," in order to strike terror into the hearts of the evil-disposed.

Two escaped Corean criminals were lodged in the magistrate's prison yesterday, and will be sent back to Corea for trial and punishment.

The new Treasurer of T'aiwan, formerly Shao Taotai of Shanghai, arrived on Wednesday, in the *Haean* on the way to his post in Formosa.

CASH AND CASH BANKS IN PEKING.

Since the issue of the Imperial Decree ordering the restoration of the old system of cash currency, there has been a sort of panic in the money market at the capital, which has been daily growing from bad to worse notwithstanding there have been issued numerous proclamations from the various yamêns, and stringent regulations enacted by the boards concerned, explaining explicitly the use and relative values of the existing cash currency and the new cash recently introduced. A vigorous Decree was

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also promulgated by Her Majesty the Empress threatening dire punishment to those who should disregard existing regulations, and disturb the market by creating monopolies or otherwise. At present, while one tael of sycee exchanges for 14,000 Peking cash, in *notes* the same is valued only at 9,000 cash, so that at present all business dealings are transacted with ready cash, and notes have almost entirely disappeared from the market, as the bankers are all afraid to issue them. "The Department of Internal Affairs," in making their payments, reckon the tael at 12,000 Peking cash. Thus it is seen that there is no uniform value to the tael, and business is greatly impeded in consequence.

In pursuance of the plan to establish official cash note banks at the capital, it has been decided to locate the first branch office outside the front gate of the "Middle City," in the "Coal Market Street." From this bank payments for the soldiers of the outside camps shall be drawn, and there the large Peking cash may be exchanged for the newly-introduced standard cash. All notes or cheques coming from any of the following six principal banks at the capital will be honoured by this official bank; viz., the San Yi bank on the "Board of Revenue Street," inside the front gate; the Jên Ch'ang and San Yi Ho banks, on the west creek; the T'ung Hsiang Ho in the first of Langfang lanes; the Yü T'ai, in the "Mules and Horses' Market;" and the T'ung Fêng in the Fruit Lane.—*Ch. Times.*

CHINA AND AMERICA.

A. A. Fulton, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, is a Presbyterian missionary residing in Canton. He has sought China for the purpose of disseminating there the truths of the Gospel. No proceeding could be more unselfish or self-denying, From his standpoint he is in Canton for the benefit of the Chinese and not for his own. Mr. Fulton writes to the Chicago *Interior*:—"I have passed through hundreds of cities and villages, rarely without insult, and I consider myself fortunate when I return from a trip in the interior without a stoning." Mr. Fulton was not interfering with any class of the people, through whose towns he was passing, He was not depriving any of them of their bread or introducing poverty in homes previously comfortable. He was bringing with him consolation and the blessed promises of the Gospel But maltreatment appears to have been the rule.

Mr. Fulton further tells us:—"Only last week a letter came from Lien Chan, stating that Christians had been seized (in Tientsin) and beaten and others were in danger. And in that same city men have been imprisoned and beaten by the authorities for no other crime than renting a common shop to Foreign Devils. For years a Baptist brother has been trying to rent a chapel in Canton, an open port, but is most decidedly boycotted." Another amiable eccentricity of these people is described as follows:—"For preaching purposes missionaries are glad to take any old structure, often in a mean locality, and are not always sure of finding chapel and contents on their return." Mr. Fulton places the whole number of Americans in China at 500. The estimates of the State Department are a little higher—600. Of the whole number, whatever it is, Mr. Fulton states that 240 are missionaries. Upon this latter point he is presumptively correct.

How they are treated is plainly inferable from what has gone before—stonings, boycottings, punishment of those who have dealings with them. These facts led our missionary to inquire into the sort of reciprocal relations that exists between China and the United States. He estimates the number of Chinese in America at 100,000, and states their privileges as follows: "They may go freely and fully to every part of our country. They are also at liberty to reside in any city, town or village in the United States. They can also rent property and build houses in any city or town." As to the protection they enjoy the missionary says: "Is it not true, possibly a few localities on remote frontiers excepted, that the Chinese are fully protected? Even in San Francisco a Chinaman, if rudely insulted, may claim and will get protection. If he should be stoned, he may, without money, have access to our courts through Consular Agents, a privilege he has never known in his own despotic country." But Americans enjoy no reciprocal advantages in China. Mr. Fulton asks what are their liberties there and answers his own query as follows: "As to residence, they are restricted to about a dozen treaty ports, chiefly situated on or near the coast. They are permitted to go into the interior, but not to reside there. Passports explicitly state conditions and also request the holder not to go where thieves abound or danger of any kind may arise."

These facts together with the personal incidents previously narrated, exhibit in a broad light the large nature of the concessions we have made to the Chinese and the little we get in return. This lack of reciprocity has more than once been set forth in the *Bulletin* on information derived from a study of the treaties and internal policy of the Chinese. Mr. Fulton states precisely the same thing from the standpoint of personal experience. These are the restrictions, likewise, it should be borne in mind, which the missionaries, who are only seeking to do good, have to face. But in the secular matters there is still less of freedom. Americans are not allowed to compete with the Chinese in any form. It is not likely that they would in large numbers struggle for the high reward of 10 cents per day. But they could by machines in some branches of industry enter into a contest with Chinese cheap labour. That, however, they are not allowed to do. Manufacturing is prohibited. They can trade in the treaty ports and that is all. On the importation of goods we have a tariff by treaty, but it is shamelessly evaded by lekin dues.

The main features of this recital are in startling contrast with what is supposed to be the actual course of events. These features, strange to say, are Chinese cunning and American credulity. There are not terms less harsh that can be applied to the case. The missionaries, who receive such rights in China, take their lives in their hands to benefit the people there. The Chinese who enjoy such large privileges in this country interfere with the labour market, introduce distress among our people, propagate degarding vices, corrupet youth, drain us of our resources and expose us to the dangers of leprosy and small-pox. There never was an instance of an arrangement more one-sided, more utterly absurd and more injurious. But the Chinese, though they give nothing but hard treatment to our self-denying missionaries, have entrenched themselves behind cant in this country, and, on occasion, much is therefore heard in high nasal key of their rights and privileges—whereat, no doubt, the Heathen Chinese laughs heartily in his capacious sleeve.

Mr. Fulton from the standpoint which he occupies—a desire to secure reciprocal advantages in China, without much regard perhaps to what happens in this country in the meantime—approves the appropriation by Congress of $147,000 for the relief of the sufferers of the Rock Springs outrage. He does not say whether he has got any indemnity for his own losses, or is likely to get any. "Last May," he says, I was driven out of Kwan Ping, a district city in Kwangsi Province, my house looted and burned, and also our hospital and three other houses burned." The good missionary may be relying on the precedent of the appropriation in question by our Government for relief. But we have not got to the end of that curious diplomatic episode yet. There is history yet to be written on that subject that will not be calculated to promote public amiability. It is already claimed by the Chinese officials who have got the money that it cost $10,500 to put the bill through. It has also been stated that whatever money remains is to be paid out for property destroyed. The property of the Chinese listed on the Assessor's books at the time at Rock Springs was reported as exactly $800. It is intimated now that another claim is to be presented to Congress for indemnity for the Chinese killed.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 14th July, 1884.

Before Geo. Jamieson, Esq., *Acting Assistant Judge.*

ANOTHER EX-CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

William Jackson, an ex-constable in the Municipal Police Force, was brought up by Detective Jones, charged with desertion from the ship *John Nicholson.*

The accused in reply to his Worship said that he had never been on board the vessel. He got the advance note for $10 (produced) but nobody would cash it.

His Worship, after looking at the note, said that it was payable 3 days after the ship sailed, but he presumed that the accused could have arranged it if he went the proper way about it.

Jackson said that last Sunday he told the Captain that he could not get the note cashed, and he also tried it with a man to whom he (Jackson) owed some money.

Detective Jones said that the accused owed a man named Freeman $54, and wanted him to advance more money upon the note, when it was doubtful that he would go in the ship at all.

Mr. Geo. Brown, Vice-Consul, stated that the accused shipped on the 8th inst., and was almost immediately reported as a deserter. He (Mr. Brown) could not say when he had come to Shanghai.

Detective Jones said that the accused came here in the *W. B. Flint*, after which he was in the Police for two months, when he was discharged.

Mr. Brown said he did not believe that Jackson ever intended to return to the ship.

The accused said that he did intend to join.

His Worship—Have you anything else to say for yourself. I will have to punish you, and it is a matter of 12 weeks, if I like to give you as much.

The accused said that he had a chance to go away in one of Messrs. Russell's ships.

Mr. Brown in reply to his Worship said that the *John Nicholson* had gone, but the Captain wrote to him, and asked him to prosecute the prisoner who had given a good deal of trouble.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to three weeks' imprisonment.

Mr. Brown applied for permission to have him shipped in the meantime as there is a great demand for and scarcity of seamen just now.

His Worship said he only made the order in exceptional cases, and declined in the present instance.

INQUEST.

On Friday afternoon an inquest was held at the American Consulate, on the body of Thomas Blifford, who met his death under circumstances already mentioned, before General Kennedy as Coroner, the jury consisting of Messrs. C. J. Ashley, A. D. Brown and E. H. Downing.

Dr. Little certified that upon examining the body, the head, arms and legs were greatly bruised, but not sufficiently to have caused death.

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Mr. A. WEBSTER (owner of the *Hagarstown*) was then formally sworn and deposed that on Friday, while out in his launch, a body was seen floating near the Lower Dock, he conveyed it to the wharf opposite the American Consulate, where it was identified by several persons as being that of Thomas Blifford. He also stated that he was accompanying the *Hagarstown* down when the accident to her happened. At 1.30 p.m. they were a little on her port bow and the crew numbering about 20 were on the top-gallant forecastle getting the anchor to cat, when suddenly he heard a crash, saw the anchor drop and also something fall overboard, He immediately gave the order "full speed astern." When on the *Hagarstown's* port quarter the Captain of her shouted out that there were some men overboard. Soon afterwards he saw four of them struggling in the water. A Chinese junk was sailing past so he told his boy to tell them to render assistance, which they did. The junk then got between his steam-launch and the men, which for a minute prevented him from seeing them. John Healy, R. Murdock and S. Kankiche were picked up, but Blifford was missing. And it was his opinion that the accident was caused by the negligence of the officers.

The following affidavits were then read:—

I, John Healy, at present in Shanghai General Hospital, voluntarily make the following statement respecting an accident that happened on board the American ship *Hagarstown*, while proceeding from Shanghai towards Woosung at about 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, July 6th, 1887. I was boatswain of said ship and with the whole of the crew excepting the men who were aft at the signal halyards was on the 'gallant forecastle and engaged, under the mate's orders, in fishing the anchor. The fish-hook got caught on the back rope and we kept on heaving. All the men were singing "a shanty." The mate sung out "avast heaving" but the men kept on heaving. He immediately repeated the order and at the same moment the fish-tackle gear came crashing down on top of the men. I was standing on the starboard cathead together with Murdock, Blifford and two Japanese. The gear carried us overboard. There must have been a big strain on the fish-tackle lashing when the anchor caught on the back rope, as sixteen men were heaving around on the capstan which was a patent one and had a double purchase. I was picked up by Mr. Webster who also picked up Murdock. I was brought to the Hospital.

An affidavit of Capt. Morrison's was also read.

The Jury returned the following verdict:—That deceased was named Thomas Blifford *alias* Charles Blifford, and a citizen of the United States, aged about twenty-seven years. That he came to his death by drowning through a fall from the forecastle head of the American ship *Hagarstown* at about 1.30 p.m. on the 5th July, 1887. That the cause of said fall was owing to the fall of certain gear upon deceased and others of the crew, carrying deceased and three others overboard; and from the evidence adduced we are further of opinion that the falling of said gear was due to an unusual strain on it caused by the fouling of the anchor on the back ropes, the orders given to stop heaving not being heard by the men at the capstan.

WHY AM I SO MISERABLE?

So weak and languid? Why such heartburns and pains in the stomach, such acidity, and such an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Why at times such a gnawing appetite, and then again such disrelish for food? Why is the mind so frequently irritable, desponding, melancholy, and dejected? Why does one often feel under the apprehension of some imaginary danger, and start at any unexpected noise, becoming agitated as though some great calamity was impending? What is the meaning of these dull, sick headaches; these violent palpitations of the heart, this feverish restlessness, these night sweats; this disturbed and dreamy sleep, which brings no refreshing rest, but only moanings and mutterings, and the horrors of the nightmare?

The answer is: These are but the symptoms of Indigestion or Dyspepsia—the beginning and the forerunner of almost every other human disease. Indigestion is a weakness or want of power of the digestive fluids of the stomach to convert the food into healthy matter for the proper nourishment of the body. It is caused most frequently by the irregularity of diet, or improper food, want of healthy exercise and pure outdoor air. It may be induced by mental distress—the shock of some great calamity It may be, and often is, aggravated and intensified, if not originally brought on, by exhaustion from intense mental application, of physical overwork, domestic troubles, anxiety in business, or financial embarrassments. If the stomach could always be kept in order, death would no longer be a subject of fearful anxiety to the young and middle-aged, but what would be contemplated by all as the visit of an expected friend at the close of a peaceful and happy old age. However, the first hostile invader upon the domain of health and happiness is Indigestion.

Is there any relief, any remedy, any cure? That is the question of the suffering and unhappy dyspeptic. What is wanted is a medicine that will thoroughly renovate the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys, and afford speedy and effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and restore to the nervous and muscular systems their original energy.

Such a medicine is happily at hand. Never in the history of medical discoveries, evidenced by a dozen years' thorough test, has there been found a remedy for Indigestion so speedy, so sure, and so surprising in its results as Seigel's Curative Syrup, but to-day it is a standard remedy for that almost universal affliction in every civilised country in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Public testimonials and private letters from military officers, bankers, merchants, ship captains, mechanics, farmers, and their wives and daughters, alike confirm its curative powers.

NEARLY RAISED HIM FROM THE GRAVE.

Swiss Cottage, Walton-on-the-Naze,
August 27th, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sirs,—If a testimonial is of any use to you respecting the remarkable cure I have derived by taking your "Seigel's Syrup," you are at liberty to make any public use of this you may deem best. For upwards of twelve years I have suffered from extreme Nervous Debility and Gastric Catarrh which reduced me so that I was totally unable to do any business, and caused great prostration and weakness. About three years ago I had the advice of several members of the medical faculty, and under their treatment derived little or no good. Being in town some ten months ago, I was adviced to try your Curative Syrup, and purchased a bottle. I had not taken many doses before I began to feel a fresh man. I could walk with ease, while before I had hard work to carry one leg before the other. My strength gradually increased and my eyesight got better, which before I frequently lost, owing to the malady arising from a sluggish liver, often in bed for several days with piles, and could hardly move. I am thankful to you and to God for nearly raising me from the grave, for it was nothing but your Seigel's Syrup that has restored me to robust health.

Yours faithfully,
A. RICHOLD.

Revesby, near Boston,
December 31st, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your Seigel's Syrup I find has an increasing sale in this neighbourhood, and shall always do my best to further the sale of an article that every one that purchases speaks highly in its favour. I also have great satisfaction in saying that I quite believe my *wife was permanently* cured of Indigestion and Wind on the Stomach, from which she had suffered intensely some time previous to taking it.

Faithfully yours,
A. BURN.

Attanagh, Abbeyleix,
Queen's County, Ireland,
December 24th, 1886.

A. J. White, Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I hope that your Seigel's Syrup and Pills may get the sale they so well deserve. I had a very delicate child, a boy now over nine years, but being averse to eating any kind of vegetable or food from his birth, I began giving him Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and after a few weeks he recovered so as to be able to consume as much food as other boys of his age, and to the great astonishment of the neighbours, he is lively, getting into flesh, and thriving as well as boys of his age do. We give all the credit of his recovery to Seigel's Syrup.

Yours faithfully,
S. MAXWELL.

(1 & 5 alt) tf 37

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The following letter has been addressed to The Liebig's Extract of Meat Company Limited, London.—"Accra, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, 16th September, 1886 Gentlemen, I enclose two labels taken from pots containing ABOMINABLE COMPOUNDS, which I find, after nine months' experience, to be utterly useless. They were supplied to the Medicinal Department here, I suppose, as genuine 'Liebig.' Having used your extract extensively for ten years, I consider it a most valuable preparation; *and sincerely regret it is possible for other* firms to impose worthless imitations on credulous people.—Your obedient servant, A. WOODBURN-HERON, Assistant Colonial Surgeon." This is one of the many instances showing that abominable compounds are sold, unfortunately with the sanction of the English law, under the name of Liebig's Extract of Meat, which have not the slightest title to be called by that name, and consumers will do well to ask for the only sort guaranteed by Baron Liebig.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Misses K. Breen and Eliza Lessner, Master Breen and Mr. Lessner. For Kobe—Mr. I. C. H. Ibury. For Yokohama—Dr. Focke, Messrs. Taga, C. J. O. Rowland, E. H. Grimani and W. H. Beebe.

Per str. *Malwa*, for Hongkong—Messrs. M. Paquin, T. P. Bulwair, C. Tarmahomed, A. J. Reed, C. Bond, G. Burdekin, E. E. Porter and S. Marten.

Per str. *Haechang*, for Tientsin—Messrs. Weir and Ferrier.

Per str. *Chintung*, for Tientsin—Messrs. D M. Henderson and H. Edbald.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Newchwang - Mr. Taylor.

Per str. *Ningpo*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Zetina and two children.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Glenearn*, from London—Messrs. Perry and Daniels.

Per str. *Melbourne*, from Marseilles—M. Reymund, Soeurs. M. S Collette and M. de la Salette, Messrs. G. Gill, P. Barberet and S. Danjoux. From Saigon—Mr. C. Billermann

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and 11 Artistes. From Hongkong — Mr. Machan.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. Findlay and three children, Miss Hopkins, Messrs. W. H. Macomber, A. M. Montell, Hoggan, J. R. Best, A. Mueller, Emil Burmiester, Kasano, Rassmussen and Ellman.

Per str. *Kiangyong*, from Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Chü, Messrs. Murray and Cher.

Per str. *Taku*, from Foochow — Miss Bushell, Rev. and Miss Wolfe.

Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Messrs. W. V. Santance, E. Foreshew, A. H. Heath, F. Huchting, Clark and Findlay.

Per str. *Chiyuen*, from Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. Mancerini, and Mr. Hutchings.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Tientsin—Major and Mrs. Bouinais and child, Messrs. D. Wehrlin, Wiederhold and J. Martin. From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, and Mr. J. A. Boskowitz.

Per str. *Taiwo* from Hankow—Rev. Father Gasmid, and Master Emeriy.

Per str. *Canton*, from Hongkong and Swatow—Miss Black, Miss Cohen, and Mr. Duffus.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Messrs. H. B. Morse, Blesky and Malherd.

Per str. *Achilles*, from Hongkong—Mr. Pointer.

Per str. *Kiangyu*, from Hankow — Mr. Gordon.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Sir Richard T. Rennie, Messrs. McLeod, Mordhurst, Bellauf and Huber..

Per str. *Fuyew*, from Foochow—Mrs. Hurst and two children, and Mr. Jackson.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mrs. Kleinwächter, and Major Watson.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Messrs. Maltby and Moss. From Chinkiang—Mr. Buchanan.

Advertisements.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, SHANGHAI.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE.

DEPOSITS of not less than $1.00, or over $100, will be received at the time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single Depositor, whose Credit Balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A.M. TO 3 P.M.

16no-84 (c.a.) 1071 S'hai, 17th Nov., 1883

The Royal Exchange Assurance, of London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant policies against Fire, at Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

tf 674Z 31mr Shanghai, 10th May, 1881.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant policies against Fire, at Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

tf 47 Shanghai, 10th May, 1881.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company here and at Hankow, are prepared to accept Marine & Fire Risks at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., *Agents.*

30ju '88 2 Shanghai, 1st July, 1887.

THE NETHERLANDS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on approved Foreign or Native risks at the current rates of Premium.

OVERBECK & Co.

n13my 13oc 818 Shanghai, 14th April, 1887.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1726.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to issue Policies covering *Fire and Marine Risks* at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 676 Shanghai, 23rd May, 1887.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE Co.

Capital Paid-up .....£ 245,600
Premium Income.....£1,295,000
Reserve Fund £1,500,000
Invested Funds.....£5,800,000
Total Assets £6,499,000

FIRE OFFICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates to extent of £15,000 on any one first-class Building or its contents.

LIFE OFFICE.

Risks accepted at REDUCED RATES.

Tables may be had on application to

TURNBULL, HOWIE & Co., *Agents.*

6fe c.a. 845 Shanghai, 19th Dec., 1882.
n 19jy Z

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL $3,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $600,000
RESERVE FUND $200,000

POLICIES on Marine Risks granted at *current rates* to all parts of the world.

CHAS. J. DUDGEON, *Agent.*

n 4de 1345 Shanghai, 1st Dec., 1886.
n M—31ja

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE SINGAPORE.

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-up Capital 400,000

INSURANCE against Fire accepted at REDUCED RATES.

Contributors of business, whether shareholders or not, will participate in any return that the Company in General Meeting shall sanction.

For rates and particulars, apply to

CHAS. J DUDGEON, *Agent.*

Shanghai, 20th May, 1887.

n 6oc—n M 805

NOTICE.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at REDUCED RATES.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1143 Shanghai, 20th May, 1887.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Queen Insurance Company, are prepared to effect Insurances on First-class Risks at one quarter per cent. per annum.

FRAZAR & Co.

tf n o-a-w 1126 Shanghai, 20th May, 1887.

MANNHEIM REINSURANCE CO., LD. OF MANNHEIM.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company are prepared to accept risks to all parts of the world.

PUSTAU & Co.

8au 271 Shanghai, 9th Feb., 1887.

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undersigned, as Agent for the above Company, is prepared to accept Risks at Reduced Rates.

CHAS. J. DUDGEON, *Agent.*

1146 Shanghai, 20th May, 1887.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

EVANS, PUGH & Co.

no-a-w c.a. 1109 Shanghai, 17th Oct., 1881.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL,—£2,500,000.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

LAVERS & Co.

n2 a-w 18de 791 Shanghai, 21st May, 1887.

THE UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 31, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Capital.....£1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at current Rates. Terms and all particulars can be obtained on application to

EVANS, PUGH & Co., *Agents.*

n o-a-w c.a. 1110 Shanghai, 1st Oct., 1881.

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OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH JULY, 1887.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Pls.	Chests.	Pls	Chests.	Pls	Chests.	Pls.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	712½	712.50	225	270.00	70	84.00	1	1.00
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	8	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	720½	720.50	225	270.00	70	84.00	1	1.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	47	47.00	59	70.80	75	90.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang.		Wuhu.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Wenchow.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Whgt.	Pls.
Malwa	117½	117.50	87	87.00	43	43.00	33	33.00	..	..	40	40.00	3	3.00	95	95.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	418½	418.50
Patna.....	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	6	7.20
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.20
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	117½	117.50	87	87.00	44	44.20	34	34.20	1	1.20	40	40.00	3	3.00	97	97.40	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	425½	426.90

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 14th July, 1887.

PIECE GOODS.—The market, as might have been expected after the recent heavy settlements, has quieted down, and the business recorded this week is comparatively insignificant. There has been some demand, however, and where the Goods have been wanted buyers have not hesitated to pay the advance which has been established. The news from Tientsin continues favourable, but rates there have not kept pace with this market. Our other dependencies remain unchanged, there being some inclination on the part of the up-river buyers to operate, but the unusual height of the water in the Yangtsze so early in the season, and before the flood waters have come down from Szechuen, is causing serious alarm and deters them from buying except for their immediate requirements, and until the water subsides, we cannot expect any further improvement in the Woollen market.

The Export of Plain Cottons to China continues very moderate. Reuter telegraphs the figures for June:—Hongkong 6,000,000 yards, and Shanghai 22,000,000 yards.

Coloured—Hongkong	390,000 yards.	Shanghai	2,770,000 yards.
Printed do.	480,000 ,,	do.	2,090,000 ,,
Twist do.	410,000 lbs.	do.	40,000 lbs.

Our stocks this week are based on those published by the Chamber of Commerce two days ago, and which we give on page 85. These vary in many cases considerably from our late estimates, showing, if the returns are to be relied upon, that the natives must have held very large stocks at the close of last year, which were not returned as in stock on 1st January.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Although the business reported last week appeared large, we believe it did not nearly represent the actual transactions that took place, several large settlements having been made, particulars of which did not transpire. This week sales of about 30,000 pieces have been announced, the most important of which being 12,500 pieces *Red 3-Cash* at ₮1.72½—other sales are C.P H. *Green Lion* at ₮1.39, *Red Rhinoceros* and *Red Cormorant* at ₮1.49, *Red 2-Lion and Flag* and *Jinkee Red Stag* at ₮1.53, C.P.H. *Black Lion* at ₮1.58, *Red Pagoda* at ₮1 60, *Neekee Blue Joss* at ₮1.63, *Jinkee 5-Boy* ₮1.62½, and *Red Tea Caddy* ₮1.62½ less 1%, all showing improved rates. At auction prices have been fairly steady at last week's rates and the market is very firm. Nothing has been done in 6 and 7lbs. goods except at auction where prices are steady. *Heavy Shirtings* have not attracted much attention, but the few sales, amounting to about 5,000 pieces, show some slight improvement, 11lbs. *Gold Bell* C. ₮2.30 and *Lee-tai Artillery* ₮2.31, and 12lbs. *Blue Leopard* ₮2.43. There is a fair demand but business is prevented by the firmness of holders.

White Shirtings.—The favourable position of these goods, as regards stocks, is making Importers very firm, and sales of only some 5,000 pieces have been reported—all good 64-reeds—*Mazeppa* ₮1.47½, *Red Bear* ₮1.70, *Blue Bear* and *Silver Sycee* ₮1.75, *Blue Cock* ₮1.90. At auction rates are firm except for finest makes.

T-Cloths.—Not a single sale has been published this week. 7lbs. are quiet and rather easier at auction, but 8lbs. appear a little stronger.

Drills.—*English*—There has been a good demand for the finer qualities, but the only sales of which we have been able to glean particulars, are—₮2.05 for *Dragon*, ₮2.10/2.12 for *Jinkee 2 Dragon* (10,000 pieces) and ₮2.42½ for *Neekee Flying Dragon*.

Dutch—1,700 pieces *Dragon* at ₮2.16 and 1,200 pieces to arrive at ₮2.20 is all we hear of.

American.—No business reported, holders firm and market strong.

Jeans.—*English.*—2,000 pieces *Beaver* at ₮1.90 and 780 pieces *Blue Fish* at ₮1.30 represent this department. Nothing has been done in *Dutch* or *American*, stocks of which are very low.

Sheetings.—*English* have been in some request, only 3,000 to 4,000 pieces have changed hands however, but at firm rates. We quote *Crocodile* ₮2.70, *Neekee* and *Boar Head* ₮2.72½ ; the stock of these goods is also very light.

American.—Market strong. Sales reported amount to 30 000 pieces, but we believe a great deal more has been done. *Indian Head* have been placed at ₮2.85 and *Appleton* at ₮2.89, *Owl* at ₮2.80, *Old Horse* at ₮2.77½ and *Red Butterfly* 12½-lbs at ₮2.30 to ₮2.32½, all less 1 per cent.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—The stock as return d to the Chamber of Commerce has more than disappeared already, there is an eager demand for Japan still and arrivals are snapped up at once.

Bombay.—A continuance of the demand for Japan, and an enquiry which has sprung up for Tientsin, has led to a very large business this week, settlements being over 3,000 bales, chiefly 16s. and 20s., at prices showing an advance of about half a tael, market closing strong. Sales comprise :—300 bales 10s. *Imperial* at ₮46.90, *Alexandra*, *Ripon* and *City of Bombay* at ₮47¾, *Jadowjee* at ₮48.60, *James Greaves* at ₮48¾, *Gordon* at ₮49 and *Framjee Petit* at ₮49¾ ; 1,800 bales 16s. *Mahaluxmee* at ₮51¾, *Prince* at ₮52¾, *Kaisar-i-Hind* at ₮52¾ to ₮53, *West Indian* at ₮53, *Remington (New Colaba)* at ₮53, *New Great Eastern* at ₮53 to ₮53½, *James Greaves* at ₮53½ to ₮53¾, *Jamsee* at ₮53¾, *Gordon* at ₮54, *Jadowjee* at ₮54. *Connaught* at ₮54 to ₮54½, *Alexandra* at ₮54½ to ₮54¾, *Malinjee Petit* at ₮54¾ to ₮55¼, *Framjee Petit* ₮56¼, *E. D. Sassoon* at ₮56¾ to ₮57. 1,000 bales 20s., *Khatao* at ₮53½, *Sewlal* at ₮53¾, *Jeevraz Baloo* at ₮54 to ₮54½, *Baroda* at ₮54, *Imperial* at ₮54¾, *Gordon* at ₮55¾ to ₮56, *Anglo-India* at ₮56, *Queen* at ₮56, *Empress* at ₮56½, *James Greaves* at ₮56.40 to ₮56.75, *Connaught* at ₮56¾ to ₮57, *Alexandra* at ₮56¾ to ₮57, *E. D. Sassoon* at ₮58¾ to ₮59. 3 bales 22s. *Sassoon* at ₮60. 13 bales 24s. *Alexandra* at ₮59, *Sassoon* at ₮61.

Fancy Goods.—There appears to be a good deal of movement in this department, but it is difficult to obtain any particulars. *Velvets* are quiet. *Velveteens* are in more request and prices are improving gradually. *Muslins* are want still for Japan. *Blue and White T-Cloths* are going off very freely. *Figured Cotton Lastings* have been placed at ₮3.20 and *White Lenos* at 6c. per yard. 600 pieces *Gentian* plain fine *Italians* have been taken at ₮2 75 and 500 pieces *Black* at ₮2.57½. The low weights of *Turkey Reds* are selling at ruinous prices.

Woollens.—With the exception of 100 pieces *Red Joss Scarlet Long Ells* at ₮5.00 nothing appears in the book this week, and we must therefore refer to the auctions for particulars concerning these goods. *Camlets* have scarcely maintained the advance of last week, but *Lastings* have improved, and also *Long Ells*.

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Metals.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's Report :—A slightly better tone has prevailed during the last few days in our Metal market, but for what reason is difficult to trace, unless it be for the more seasonable weather—intense heat. In the consumptive demand there has been a slight increase here and there, although there are scarcely any indications of improvement in values. Stocks of Imports of Metals and Sundries in foreign godowns and at the public wharves, were, according to the Returns published by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce on the 30th June, as follows :—Lead, piculs 36,972. Nailrod Iron, piculs 101,894. Bar Iron, piculs 25,345. Iron Sheets, piculs 1,950. Pig Iron, piculs 3,897. Steel, in boxes, piculs 2,780; in bars, piculs 400. Tinplates, piculs 2,290. Kerosene Oil, boxes 746,997. Quicksilver, nil. LEAD.—No important business has transpired since my last, and the market has ruled dull. The tendency seems again downward. NAILROD IRON.—Further sales of Sohiers are reported at ₹1.70. In other brands there has been nothing doing, but it would seem that native holders meet with better inquiries from the consuming districts. I am told that holders of Sohiers are now asking ₹1.75. BAR IRON.—Is without change. At auction 100 tons, old round, were sold at ₹1.17, and a similar lot was placed privately at ₹1.22½. IRON WIRE.—Is meeting with a little more inquiry, and among the sales have been 200 casks 10/25, at ₹3.70; 100 casks No. 16/25, at ₹3.90; 100 casks No. 11/21, a ₹3.62½. The price for 30 casks No. 29/30 reported sold in my last issue was ₹6.50, not ₹6.40. OLD IRON.—Several parcels have been cleared during the week, viz.:—175 tons Scrap at ₹1.19, 150 tons Horse-shoes at ₹1.45, at auction, and 70 tons Horse-shoes, mixed lots, at ₹1.42½, spot, and 100 tons, large sizes, at ₹1.52½ to arrive, privately. Old Chains have been sold at a ction at ₹1.51 to ₹1.60 per picul. TINPLATES.—There is nothing doing in plain, but of decorated a sale of 100 cases, new patterns, is reported at ₹7.80. STEEL.—The con uming demand continues limited, but values r main unchanged. SPELTER.— here is nothing doing in spot. Entries since 1st instant, mostly for the Government, foot-up to 5,331 piculs. STRAITS TIN.—Is selling in moderate quantities to the consuming trade at about quotations. COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—With the exception of an auction sale for native account of 30 cases, 16 oz., and 10 cases, 30 oz., Y.M. Sheathing at ₹12.70 to ₹12.75, and 50 cases Copper Sheathing, 14/30 oz., at ₹15.82½, there has been nothing doing in this line. JAPAN COPPER.—Has ruled quiet during the week and sales are insignificant. Furokawa is quoted ₹12.15.

Miscellaneous goods are as dull as ever. MATCHES.—The market for Viennas retains a strong tone, and deliveries are satisfactory. In Safety's there is little or nothing doing. SOAP.—There is a continued demand for Liverpool and London makes, and the market rules firm at previous rates. WINDOW GLASS.—Is quiet under slow demand, but values are without quotable change. NEEDLES.—The market presents a quiet appearance, with values nominally unchanged. DYES AND COLOURS.—Aside from a moderate jobbing trade in Scarlet and Magenta, no business of consequence has transpired, and the general aspect of this line looks as gloomy as ever. Sales reported are :—1,500 tins, ea. 8 oz. Scarlet, Eagle Chop, at 32½ a 33 cands.; 500 tins, ea. 8 oz. Scarlet, Lion Chop, at 20 cands.; 1,000 tins, ea. 8 oz. Magenta, Boy Chop, at 40 cands.; 1,000 tins, ea. 8 oz. Magenta, Woman Chop, at 32½ cands.; 5,600 bottles, 2 oz. Magenta, Buffalo Chop, at 20½ cands.

Kerosene Oil.—The market is tame under a slow demand at declining rates. At auction 5,000 cases, slightly damaged, Devoes were sold at ₹1.21; and 12,000 cases, damaged, are advertised for sale to-day.

Opium.—Closing quotations :—Malwa new, at ₹395; old, at ₹410; Patna new, at ₹365; Benares new, at ₹345.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular :—London telegrams quote Silk dull. S.S.S Dollar 12s. 3d.

RAW SILKS.—There has been less doing this week, but the market is without much change, the lower grades of Tsatlees alone being offered on rather easier terms. White Kahings of good quality have advanced nearly ₹15 per picul, but Skeins and 9×12 Moss are comparatively neglected. Coarse Yellow Silks, especially, are wanted and business is restricted only on account of absence of stocks.

TSATLEES.—Sales are about 1,500 bales at ₹377½ for best No. 4 and at ₹320 for Deer Vun-loch.

HANGCHOWS.—Nearly 50 bales have been taken at unchanged quotations.

TAYSAAMS.—Settlements include 100 bales Kahings and 70 bales of Chincums.

YELLOW SILKS.—No business.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 7th to the 13th July are about 2,200 bales of White Silks, 100 piculs of Yellow Silks and 45 piculs of Wild Silks.

RE-REELS.—Purchases are 120 bales at ₹460 for Suntienchang's "Fo-yin" and at ₹380 for chops equal to Red Pagoda No. 1.

WILD SILKS.—Shipments during the week are 90 bales—and prices are quite nominal.

WASTE SILKS.—There is a good demand for Discharged Waste and for Flosses, and prices are well maintained; other sorts generally are weak. Later arrivals of Low Wastes are somewhat inferior to usual standards and rejections are of frequent occurrence.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—No sales.

Purchases include :—TSATLEE—Black Lion 3½ at ₹377½, Gold Lion 1 at ₹377½, Ku kee's "Chin-jan" at ₹377½, Ku-kee's "Kin-hock" at ₹360, Buffalo 2 at ₹377½ and No. 3 at ₹360, Blue Elephant at ₹370, Bird "Fung-ling" at ₹360, Gold Elephant at ₹347½, S.S.S. at ₹342½, Gold Ki lin at ₹325, Deer "Vun-loch" at ₹320. HANGCHOW TSATLEE—Lily Flower "Lanchar" at ₹320. TAYSAAMS—White Kahings Gold Lily Flower "Ne-how" at ₹335 White Kahings Gold Lion "Tay-how" at ₹335 Green Kahings Chay-ling at ₹330, Chincums Gold Pagoda 1 at ₹320 and No. 2 at ₹310. RE-REELED TSATLEE—Best Chop at ₹460, Market 1 at ₹380.

	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Settlements for this mail † ..... about	2,500	750	750	2,000	100	1,000
,, for the season † .. ,,	11,000	6,750	2,250	11,500	2,100	6,500
Stock ..... ,,	6,500	12,000	7,000	8,000	26,500	23,000
Total Arrivals ..... ,,	17,500	18,750	9,250	19,500	28,600	29,500

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

	*England.	*France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	1,672	6,060	7,732	93	20	101	7,946 bales.
,, Yellow ,, ...	10	75	85	...	164	...	249 ,,
,, Wild ,, ...	41	678	719	...	...	114	833 ,,
	1,723	6,813	8,536	93	184	215	9,028 ,,
Against in 1886-87.....	1,247	3,689	4,936	345	53	75	5,409 piculs.
,, 1885-86.....	580	474	1,051	231	157	64	1,506 ,,

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 190 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.
,, 114 ,, ,, to Continent.

Tea.—BLACK.—The depression which existed at Hankow among buyers for the English market has followed them here, and settlements for the week only amount to 3,603 half-chests at from ₹11.8 for "common" Hohow to ₹24 per picul for medium Ningchow. The second crop is coming forward very slowly, and the quality is wretchedly bad, for which natives blame the weather. Stock 58,422 half-chests agains 36,954 half-chests in 1886 87.

GREEN.—Pingsueys continue to be taken to a small extent at steady prices. The market for Fychows has been opened at about last year's rates,—and the quality is quite as good. Stock 33,012 half-chests against 37,626 half-chests in 1886-87.

SUMMARY OF SETTLEMENTS SINCE LAST MAIL.

Pingsuey .....4,801 half-chests at ₹13¾ a ₹27.10 per picul.
Fychow .....1,448 ,, ,, 18½ ,, 19.75 ,,
Hoochow ..... 290 ,, ,, 17¼ ,, — ,,

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS.

From commencement of season to date :—

	1887-88. Black.	Green.	Total.	1886-87. Black.	Green.	Total.
To Great Britain.....	31,323,564	187,569 lbs.	31,511,133 lbs.	48,724,204	70,688	48,794,892 lbs.
Russia direct	11,507,598	.....	11,507,598 ,,	9,435,360	.....	9,435,360 ,,
America	1,862,056	259,545 ,,	2,121,601 ,,	2,253,643	315,803 lbs.	2,569,446 ,,

HANKOW.—From Drysdale, Ringer & Co.'s Tea Report of 11th July, 1887 :—Arrivals for the week are 16,000 half-chests, of which 10,000 are Second Crop Leaf, making total of latter to date 10,700 half-chests against 151,000 half-chests last year. Settlements are 20,500 half-chests including 1,400 half-chests Second Crop Hankow Tea. Settlements of latter last year at date were 121,000 half-chests.—The Hankow Second Crop Teas are very inferior. The two well known chops of Cheong-sow-kai, "Chune Kut" and "Ping Hing," this year reduced to 435 half-chests altogether, have been settled for Russia at ₹11¾, as against ₹15¾ last year. The Ningchows are not so bad, being of fair appearance and fairly strong in cup; that is, the few shown here.—It is useless to attempt guesses at the quantity of the Second Crop from this. One native firm, largely speculating for the Shanghai Market, is certain it will not exceed 40,000 half-chests, and that to complete the whole season, second and third crops together, the quantity to arrive will not exceed

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100,000 half-chests. Another large and well known firm, not known to be speculating for Shanghai, estimates second crop alone at 120,000 half-chests, say the half of last year's. Other estimates vary between these two limits, and we must leave our friends to draw their own conclusions.—In spite of the adverse news from the home, there is no weakness here. Once during the week things looked easier. Oanfas got down to ₮9½ and 9 for quite common and Shantams to ₮7½, but last settlement of the latter is at ₮8 and at the close there is less sign of "giving" than there was.

The week's settlements are :—

				1887 Ex. 4/6¼ Frt. £2.15.							1886 Ex. 4/7½. Frt. £2.12.6.					
Ningchow	1,400	½-Chests,	no prices quoted								against	₮13½	a	14	=0/9½	a 0/9¾
Oanfa	6,600	,,	at	₮9	a	11½	=0/7¼	a	0/8½	,,		10¼		14¼	0/8	0/10
Oonam	4,100	,,	,,	8		12	0/6¾		0/8¾	,,		9½		12½	0/7¾	0/9
Oopack	4,900	,,	,,	9		16	0/7¼		0/10½	,,		9¼		12	0/7	0/8¾
Shantam	3,200	,,	,,	7½		8	0/6½		0/6¾	,,		8		9	0/7	0/7½

Total arrivals, &c. to date are :—

	1887.			1886.				1887.			1886.		
Arrived :—Hankow Teas	710,500	½-chests	against	643,800	½-chests.	Settled :—Hankow Teas	586,500	½-chests	against	626,200	½-chests.
2nd Crop	10,700	,,	,,	151,100	,,	,, 2nd Crop	1,400	,,	,,	121,200	,,
Shanghai on native account	32,300	,,	,,	10,700	,,	Stock	101,000	,,	,,	27,800	,,

Settlements of Kiukiang Tea not included in the above :—327,000 ½-chests against 290,000 ½-chests.

Customs Export to date :—

	Hankow Tea.	Re-export Kiukiang Tea.	Total.
To London direct :—			
Per last Circular	9,652,000 lbs.	11,561,000 lbs.	21,213,000 lbs.
July 4th per *Aberdeen*	743,000 ,,	175,000 ,,	918,000 ,,
	10,395,000 ,,	11,736,000 ,,	22,131,000 ,,
To Russia direct :—			
Per last Circular	9,073,000 ,,	2,077,000 ,,	11,150,000 ,,
	19,468,000 ,,	13,813 000 ,,	33,281,000 ,,
Per River Steamers to Shanghai	10,517,000 ,,	5,960,000 ,,	16,477,000 ,,
Total	29,985,000 ,,	19,773,000 ,,	49,758,000 ,,
Last year	43,473,000 ,,	19,021,000 ,,	62,494,000 ,,

Total to London direct	22,131,000 lbs.	against last year			40,359,000 lbs.
,, ,, Russia do.	11,150,000	,,	,,	,,	9,346,000 ,,
,, ,, Shanghai	16,477,000	,,	,,	,,	12,789,000 ,,
	49,758,000	,,	,,	,,	62,494,000 ,,

FREIGHTS.—The only steamer on the berth is the *Bothwell Castle* at £2.15. She will probably leave about Wednesday. Through rates, 57/6 to 60/ per ton.

EXCHANGE.—London, 4 months' sight Credits, 4s. 6½d. Documents 4s. 6⅝d.

Freights.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report :—Since issue of our last circular on the 30th June freighting matters have continued without interest or improvement. There is comparatively little tea cargo offering, with an excess of Conference tonnage to both London and New York. The coal trade between Nagasaki and this keeps very dull owing to common kinds of coal at that point being scarce. From Newchwang and Chefoo for the Southern ports there is little enquiry except at very low rates, regular coasting steamers getting only 18 to 19 Mexican cents per picul.

For London viâ usual ports of call and Suez Canal :—Rates are without change, Messageries Maritimes and P. & O. Co.'s steamers tea rate is £3.2.6, Holt's and Glen's £3 for tea, general cargo valued at over £16 per 40 cubic feet f.o.b. 55s., general cargo valued from £16 to £12, 45s., and general cargo valued under £12, 30s. per 40 cubic feet. Holt's s.s. *Achilles* will leave on the 16th instant, and the Glen s.s. *Glencoe* on the 18th. There is no sailing vessel on the berth at present.

For New York viâ usual ports of call and Suez Canal :—The Glen s.s. *Glenfruin* is the only vessel in port on the berth and circulated for despatched on the 17th instant. Rates 55s. for tea. General cargo valued at £12 per ton f.o.b. 30s. General cargo valued at £16 per ton f.o.b. 42s. 6d., and general cargo over £16 per ton f.o.b. 50s. per ton. The s.s. *Hankow* is expected from Japan about the 20th instant with a large portion of her cargo on board and will load at current rates. The American ships *W. H. Conner* and *Granite State* (viâ Hongkong) are on the berth at 25s. per 40 cubic feet.

From Hankow for London viâ Suez Canal :—The s.s. *Bothwell Castle* leaving this week will take but a few hundred tons, and will be the last tea steamer of the season. Very few buyers for the London market now remain at Hankow. The through rate from Hankow per mail steamers is 60s. and by Holt's and Glen steamers loading in Shanghai 57s. 6d. per ton.

Departures for New York viâ Suez Canal :—Glen s.s. *Glenartney* on the 1st inst., and s.s. *Bayley*, viâ Amoy, on the 12th inst. Direct :—The American ship *Hagarstown* on the 5th instant.

Departures for London viâ Suez Canal :—Holt's s.s. *Deucalion* on the 3rd, Holt's s.s. *Menelaus* (viâ Foochow) on the 5th ; Glen s.s. *Glengyle* (viâ Foochow) on the 6th ; Ben s.s. *Bengloe* (viâ Foochow) on the 8th ; Holt's s.s. *Cyclops* (viâ Hongkong) on the 9th ; Mutual s.s. *Oopack* (via Foochow) on the 10th, and Shire s.s. *Denbighshire* (viâ Foochow) on the 14th instant. Direct :—The British barque *John Nicholson* (viâ Hongkong) on the 13th instant.

Departures from Hankow :—

Steamers.	Destination.	Passed Woosung.	Cargo in tons.	Rate per ton.
Moyune	London	May 21st	4,000	£4
Glenogle	,,	,, 28th	5,100	£4
Ningchow	London	June 2nd	4,200	£3.10.0
Anchises	,,	,, 4th	3,250	£3.10.0
Russia	Odessa	May 30th	2,900	Settled at Home.
Smit	,,	June 4th	1,900	do.
St. Petersburgh	,,	,, 8th	3,000	do.
Glamorganshire	London	,, 10th	4,600	£3.10.0
Benlawers	,,	,, 17th	3,850	£3.10.0
Benvenue	,, viâ F'chow	,, 26th	2,300	£3
Gleneagles	Odessa	,, 22nd	4,200	£2.5.0
Moskwa	,,	July 2nd	—	Settled at Home
Aberdeen	London via F'chow	,, 7th	1,200	£2.15.0

Quotations are :—Newchwang to Swatow, 19 Mex. cents per picul, for steamers ; for sailing vessels, no demand. Chefoo to Swatow, 16 Mex. cents per picul, nominal. Nagasaki to Shanghai, $1.60 per ton of coal, landed terms, for steamers ; $1.30 ex ship for sailing vessels, nominal.

(These rates include any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free).

Settlements during the fortnight have been :—*Granite State*, American ship, 1,624 tons register, Shanghai and Hongkong to New York, private terms. *Infatigable*, Norwegian barque, 834 tons register, hence to Tientsin, $3,250 in full.

Disengaged vessels in port.—*Anna Wichhorst*, German 3m schooner, 385 tons. *Director Barrow*, German schooner, 326 tons. *Faugh Balaugh*, British schooner, 244 tons, for sale. *Sea Swallow*, British barque, 332 tons. *Siam*, Siamese barque, 294 tons. *Walls Castle*, British barque, 626 tons, for sale.

Coal.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report :—The market remains in much the same condition as last reported in our issue of 30th ult.

CARDIFF.—We hear of no transactions in this description.

AMERICAN ANTHRACITE.—The business to report consists only of some small lots of floating cargo, placed at ₮8.85 to ₮9.00 per ton.

AUSTRALIAN.—Wollongong.—There is rather more enquiry, and the market is somewhat stronger, quotations are a shade higher. The cargo per ship *Leander* has been sold to arrive at ₮5 95 per ton ex ship. Newcastle, N.S.W.—No business and nothing on the way to this at the moment.

JAPAN.—Supplies at Nagasaki from the mines continue to come in slowly, keeping the stocks at that point very low. Arrivals here have been to consumers only.

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	Per ton.	
Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 8.40	nominal,
American Anthracite, to arrive, ex ship..	,, 9.00	small demand.
Sydney, Wollongong, ex sailing ship ...	,, 5.95	sales.
,, steamer cargo ex godown...	,, 6.00	,,
Newcastle, N.S.W, ex ship	,, 5.25	limited dem.
Japan, Takasima lump	,, 4.75	nominal.

	Per ton.	
Japan, Takasima dust	Tls. 2.75	nominal.
,, Miiké lump, ex ship	,, 3.75	,,
,, ,, dust, ex ship	,, 2.70	,,
,, Imabuko, ex ship	,, 2.60	,,
,, Karatz, ex ship (best)	,, 3.40	,,
Keelung, ex ship.....	,, 3.00	,,

(The above quotations are for cargoes, and do not represent rates for small lots ex godown, which fluctuate with the supply and demand.)

Arrivals during the interval have been :—Mixed Japan, 2 988 tons ; Keelung, 637 tons ; Takasima dust, 2,728 tons ; Wollongong, 2,846 tons ; Hashima, 465 tons ; Poronai, 2,038 tons ; Miiké lump, 1,124 tons ; total, 12,826 tons.

Shares.—The chief feature of the week has been the continued recovery in Fire shares, due, apparently, to the hope that the agreement which, it is reported, has been come to in Hongkong, will be permanent. Hongkong Fires have been done at $400 and 410, and China Fires at $82, 83, 83½, 84 and 85, all at exchange 73. Hongkong Banks have been sold at 142 per cent. premium for 30th September, 141 for 31st October, and 137 for cash, all at 73. Yangtse Insurances have been done at ₹107, and Unions at $78½ exchange 73. In miscellaneous securities, Shanghai Tugs have brought ₹93, *ex div.* of 2% ; Shanghai Docks ₹325, and ₹315 *ex div.*; Pootung Docks ₹123, *ex div.* of 5%; French Gas ₹157, *ex div.* of 5½%; Shanghai Gas ₹178, *ex div.* of 6%; Shanghai Waterworks, new shares, £7½ and exchange 4/4; Sheridan Mines ₹180, 175 and 180; and Punjom Mines $13½, exchange 72. China Loan Bonds E have changed hands at ₹267½.

Exchange.—Rates have dropped about ½ per cent during the mail, but are steady at the close. Business has been small. Bar Silver is $44\frac{1}{16}$. Native interest is 7 mace, equal to 2½ per cent per annum. Council Drafts have been allotted at $1/4\frac{37}{32}$ and transfers at $1/4\frac{29}{32}$ and special allotments at $1/4\frac{31}{32}$.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.
(From Messrs. Morriss & Fergusson's Weekly Circular.)

	On London.								France.		New York.		Hong-Kong.	India.
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m's.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		Docty. 4 m/s.			Rupees. T/Transfers.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest		
Saturday, 9th	4.4	4.4	4.4⅝	4.4⅝	4.4⅞	4.4⅞	4.5	4.5	5.58/5.61	5.59/5.62	92¾	92¾	27⅝	308
Monday, 11th	4.3⅞	4.3⅞	4.4½	4.4½	4.4¾	4.4⅞	4.4⅞	4.5	5.56/5.59	5.58/5.61	93	92¾	27⅝	308¼
Tuesday, 12th.....	4.3⅞	4.3⅞	4.4½	4.4½	4.4¾	4.4¾	4.4⅞	4.4⅞	5.56/5.59	5.57/5.60	93	93	27⅝	308¼
Wednesday, 13th..	4.3¾	4.3¾	4.4⅜	4.4⅜	4.4⅜	4.4¾	4.4¾	4.4⅞	5.55/5.58	5.56/5.59	93¼	93¼	27⅝	308
Friday, 15th.....	4.3¾	4.3¾	4.4⅜	4.4⅜	4.4⅜	4.4¾	4.4¾	4.4⅞	5.56/5.59	5.56/5.59	93¼	93¼	27⅝	308

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week have comprised the following Goods :—

		Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings.....	28,075 pcs.	against 27,175 pcs.	and 28,200 pcs.
White ,, ...	8,657 ,,	,, 6,620 ,,	,, 10,405 ,,
T-Cloths	6,680 ,,	,, 7,230 ,,	,, 5,670 ,,
Drills, English.....	795 ,,	,, 845 ,,	,, 1,455 ,,
Jeans, ,, ...	510 ,,	,, 510 ,,	,, 610 ,,
Sheetings, English .	360 ,,	,, 360 ,,	,, 240 ,,
Turkey Reds	150 ,,	,, 500 ,,	,, 2,900 ,,

		Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Velvets	294 pcs.	against 120 pcs.	and 330 pcs.
Velveteens	60 ,,	,, ... ,,	,, 150 ,,
Cotton Yarn	5 bales	,, 5 bales	,, 9 bales.
Camlets	1,880 pcs.	,, 1,770 pcs.	,, 1,930 pcs.
Long Ells.....	480 ,,	,, 420 ,,	,, 820 ,,
Lastings	1,300 ,,	,, 960 ,,	,, 800 ,,
Spanish Stripes	408 ,,	,, 486 ,,	,, 800 ,,

COTTON GOODS.

At *Kin-ming*, on 12th instant—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—3,250 pcs. ; *Blue Crown* ₹1.44½/44¾, *Red Lion* ₹1.45¾/46, *Red Buffalo* ₹1.47¾/48, and *Red Ram* ₹1.55¾.

9.12-lbs.—100 pieces and *Red Elephant*, ₹1.63¼.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 200 pieces *Green Lion* ₹1.43½

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,650 pieces ; *Green Ram* ₹0.98. *Blue Flying Horse* ₹1.14½, *Sun* No. 1 ₹1.14½/14¾, and ditto No. 2 ₹1.13.

8-lbs.—400 pieces ; *Sun* ₹1.30¾, and *Black Swan* ₹1.40.

At *Pao-shun*, same day—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—5,250 pieces ; *Lion-on-Bale* ₹1.44¾/45¼, *Green Lion* A. ₹1.64, *Dewhurst Eagle* ₹1.66/66¼, ditto X.X. ₹1.67¾/68¼, and ditto X X.X. ₹1.65½/65¾.

11-lbs.—250 pieces ; D.D.D. ₹2.07½.

At *Sin-wo* same day—

Velvets.—150 pieces 22-in. *black, Woman* ₹0.12.3½/3¾

Velveteens.—60 pieces 26-in. *black, Stag* ₹0.16.4½.

At *E-wo*, on 13th instant—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—3,000 pieces ; *Blue Duck* ₹1.41½/41¾, *Black Tea Caddy* X.X. ₹1.44½/45, *Blue Flying Duck* ₹1.48¼, *Blue Bell* X.X. ₹1.58¼, *Blue Crab* ₹1.55, and *Blue 2-Tea Caddy* ₹1.73¼.

10-lbs.—1,250 pieces ; *Blue Tea Caddy* ₹2.05¼/06, ditto X.X. ₹1.93½/93¾, and ditto D.D.D. ₹2.08¾/09½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed.—97 pieces *Blue Lion* ₹1.56.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1 400 pieces ; *Red Peacock* ₹0.97¾/98¼, *Red Tea Caddy* ₹1.13¼, and *Blue Tea Caddy* ₹1.28¼.

8-lbs.—600 pieces ; *Red Tea Caddy* ₹1.28¾/29, and *Blue Dragon (E-wo)* ₹1.56½/56¾.

Drills.—*English.*—225 pieces *Blue Tea Caddy and Dragon* ₹2.16½/16¾.

Turkey Reds.—150 pieces ; *Mandarin* 5-lbs. ₹1.87½, 3½ lbs.

Velvets.—144 pieces 22in. *black, Snake* ₹0.11.6½, *Fan* ₹0.12.0¾.

At *Yuen-fong*, to-day—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—675 pieces ; *Two Man* ₹1.00¼, *Blue Three Students* ₹1.01¾.

7-lbs.—2,100 pieces ; *Blue Loyal Son* ₹1.15¾, *Blue Britannia* ₹1.16½/16¾, *Blue Four Sisters* ₹1.23¾, and *Blue Three Students* ₹1.30¾.

8.4-lbs.—6,460 pieces ; *Two Man* (lights) ₹1.26¼/26¾ *Two Man* ₹1.28¾, *House* ₹1.29½/30, *Blue Britannia* ₹1.42½, *Blue Four Sisters* ₹1.42½, *Blue Three Students* ₹1.48, *Red Loyal Son* ₹1.50¾, *Blue double Shield* ₹1.50½, *Painted Loyal Son* ₹1.60, *Red Three Students*, (mildewed), ₹1.58/58¼, *Painted Three Students* ₹1.63¾, *Five Brothers* ₹1.63¼/62, *Blue Unicorn*, ₹1.65½/65¾, and *Chop Dollar* ₹1.68¼.

9.12—200 pieces *Blue Lion* ₹2.03¾.

10-lbs.—3,250 pieces ; *Blue Britannia* ₹1.72½, ditto (lights) ₹1.67¾, *Red Loyal Son* ₹1.86½, *Red Britannia* ₹1.86½/87¼, *Red Three Students* ₹1.95½/95¾, *Red Four Sister* ₹2.08¾, and *Chop Dollar* ₹2.07/07¼.

10.$\frac{8}{12}$-lbs.—1,000 pieces ; *Gold Britannia* ₹2.18/18¼, and *Painted Loyal Son* ₹2.17/17¼.

11-lbs.—950 pieces ; *Painted Three Students* ₹2.32/32¼, *Chop Dollar* ₹2.50.

12-lbs.—540 pieces ; *One Squirrel* C. ₹2.33. *Nine Lions* ₹2.40¾, *Soldier* ₹2.43¼, and *Two-Squirrel* A. ₹2.48½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 4,150 pieces ; *Blue House* bright ₹1.39/39¼, dull ₹1.37½, *Castle* ₹1.35¼/35½, *Blue Double Lighthouse* bright ₹1.46¼/47, dull ₹1.41/41½, *Black and Gold Three Students* ₹1.72¼.

72-reed.—4,210 pieces ; *White and Gold Three Students* ₹1.98¼/98½, *Red Two Sister* ₹1.98¾/99, *Red Double Lighthouse* bright ₹1.99¾, dull ₹2.01¾/02¼, *Red and Gold Star* bright ₹2.27½, dull ₹2.27¾/27½, and *Green and Gold Three Students* (Irishes) ₹2.45¼/46.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1.730 pieces ; *Blue Loyal Son* ₹1.02¾, *Blue Britannia* ₹1.03½, *Blue Three Students* ₹1.10, *Blue Lion* ₹1.14½, *Red double Shield* ₹1.21¼, *Eagle* X.X. ₹1.28½/28¾, and *Red Three Students* ₹1 37¼.

8-lbs.—900 pieces ; *Blue Lion* ₹1.33¾/34, *Eagle* X.X. ₹1.48, and *Painted Three Students* ₹1.61½.

Drills.—*English*, 14-lbs.—390 pieces ; *Black Flag Chief* ₹1.44, *Britannia* ₹2.44½/45, and *Old Man Head* ₹2.51½.

15-lbs.—180 pieces *Running Deer* ₹2.14¾/15¾.

Sheetings.—*English*, 14 and 15-lbs.—360 pieces ; *Lion and Cloud* ₹2.55¼/55½, and *Old Man Head* ₹2.69/69½.

Jeans.—*English*, 8-lbs.—510 pieces ; *Peacock* ₹1.29, *Two Squirrel* ₹1.89½/89¾.

Cotton Yarn.—*English*, 5 bales *Gold Three Students* 30s. ₹74¾/75, and 32s. ₹76.00.

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WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gr. Mid. ,,	Sales. Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
MIS'NEOUS, 11th inst.													
Camlets, R., p.p.	.....	.....	7.89	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
,, R.R.	8.53/63	6.57/54	8.18	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	40	20	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
,, Dog, p.p.	8.60	6.10/16	8.40	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	60	40	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
L'tings, No. 3 D'ble Dr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6.19/20	...	...	...	
Sales pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
,, X 4 D'ble Dr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6.12½	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
,, M.M. Dog	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6.30	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40
,, M.I. Dog	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6.16/20	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	140
S. Stripes, B.T.I p.yd.	0.47.1	.....	0.45	0.47½	0.47 1	0.47.5 / 47.3	0.48.7	...	...	0.47.2	0.47.7/9	0.45.7/46.8	
Sales, pcs.	36	.....	6	6	6	12	12	...	...	6	12	30	126
KIN-MING, 12th inst.													
Camlets, Elephant	9.63/69	9.65/64	9.60/58	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	9.85	9.35/9.08	
Sales, pcs.	50	20	20	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10	30	130
,, Eagle	9.41/40	9.09/10	9.41/40	9.83	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.15/12	
Sales pcs.	60	20	20	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	130
,, Swan p.pc.	9.29	8.50	9.29	.....	9.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.93	
Sales, pcs.	60	20	20	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	130
,, Duck	9.20	8.26/25	2.27	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	9.47	...	8 80/79	
Sales, pcs.	60	20	20	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	10	...	20	130
,, Cook	9.02/3	7.13/4	8.93	9.04	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.50/47½	
Sales, pcs.	60	20	20	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	130
Lastings, Elephant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	7.65/61	...	...	...	
,, Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40
,, Swan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6.26/25	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40
,, Duck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5.83/85	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40
,, Tiger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	9.03/07	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	180
SIN-WO, 12th inst.													
Lasting, G.H., p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	7.24	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40
E-WO, 13th inst.													
Long Ells, H.D.B., p.p	5.11/12½	.....	.....	.....	4.90	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	160	.....	.....	.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
L'ings, Horse Soldier.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	5.88/86	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	60	...	...	...	60
S. S'pes, S'gle Phœnix	0.42.1/42.4	.....	0.42.5/6	0 42	.....	...	...	...	0.38.6	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	42	.....	36	6	.....	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	90
M'dium Ct'hs, C'dile.	.....	0.64½	0.70	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	.....	12	12	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
JIN-KEE, 13th inst.													
Camlets, U.U., p.pc.	.....	9.48	.....	9.70	9 51	...	...	9.44	...	...	9.50	9.16	
Sales, pcs.	.....	10	.....	20	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	70
,, Dove, p.p.	9 02	.....	9.00	9.17	.....	...	...	...	..	...	9.10	8.08	
Sales, pcs.	30	.....	10	20	.....	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	90
Long Ells, U.U., p.p.	5.01/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
YUEN-FONG, to-day.													
Camlets, S.S.G.p.pcc.	9.45/50	9.77½/85	9.45/42½	.....	9.82½/10.30	...	...	...	9.87½	7.95	9.55	9.27½/22½	
Sales, pcs.	220	90	160	.....	40	...	...	...	10	10	20	30	580
,, G.G.M., p.pc	9.52½/55	9.85	9.45/42½	10.22½	9.87½	...	11.02½	..	...	...	9.67½	9.32½	
Sales, pcs.	120	50	70	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	20	10	300
Long Ells, G.G.L., p.p.	5.16/5	.....	5.29	5.29	.....	...	...	5.26	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	140	.....	20	20	.....	...	...	20	..	...	...	...	200
Lasting, G.G.R., p.pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	8.97½ 9.02½	...	...	8.92½	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	180	...	...	20	200
,, Man & Tiger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6.80	...	...	7.12½	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	80	...	...	20	100
,, Nine Old Man	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	6.87½/6.90	...	...	...	
Sales, pcc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
S. S'pes, T.T.B. p. yd.	0.47¾	0.45¾	0.49½	.....	0.47¾	0.48¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	96	24	54	.....	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	192

STOCKS OF IMPORTS in Foreign Godowns and at the public Wharves on 30th ultimo, as published by THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE on 12th instant.

			Against last year on same date.
Grey Shirtings	pcs.	931,213	1,161,735
T-Cloths, 32-inch	,,	341,985	249,575
,, 36-inch	,,	91,120	58,510
White Shirting s	,,	204,717	447,656
Drills, English and Dutch	,,	149,240	148,170
,, American	,,	166,770	105,905
Jeans, English and Dutch	,,	64,570	26,480
,, American	,,	12,000	.....
Sheetings, English	,,	19,747	56,740
,, American	,,	164,980	193,510
Dyed Shirtings	,,	7,670	2.567
Bro. & Spot. Shirtings, White	,,	1,248	2,142
,, Dyed	,,	7,510	13,502
Damasks	,,	.....	787
Chintzes	,,	35,440	60,098
Printed T-Cloths	,,	92,250	63,537
Printed Twills	,,	45,817	112,163
Turkey Reds Shirtings	,,	104,654	165,716
Velvets	,,	27,440	29,650

			Against last year on same date.
Velveteens	pcs.	5,117	5,710
Handkerchiefs	doz.	160,485	93,174
Muslins	pcs.	9,876	120,579
Dimities	,,	3,259	4,380
Bombay Shirtings and T-Cloths	,,	12,950	.....
,, Cotton Yarn	pls.	17,917	19,219
Cotton Yarn	,,	676	
Spanish Stripes	pcs.	22,794	22,300
Medium & Broad Cloths	,,	23,528	20,839
Camlets	,,	37,000	24,350
Long Ells	,,	23,350	25,380
Lastings	,,	62,364	45,909
,, Crape	,,	1,100	1.560
,, Cotton & Italians	,,	113,354	186.929
Lustres, Plain	,,	250	1,400
,, Figured	,,	38 869	47,475
,, Crape	,,	1,920	.....
Lead in pigs	pls.	36,972	13,275
Nail Rod Iron	,,	101,894	133,274

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Analysis of—

Grey Shirtings—6-lbs.	17,847 pcs.	against last year		48,210 pcs
7-lbs.	18,120	,,	,,	,,	55,840 ,,
8½-lbs.	501,486	,,	,,	,,	773,886 ,,
Heavy*	382,760	,,	,,	,,	291,799 ,,
Unclassed	21 200	,,	,,	,,	2,000 ,,
T-Cloths—32-inch, 6-lbs.	3,650	,,	,,	,,	27,625 ,,
,, 7-lbs.	325,385	,,	,,	,,	221,950 ,,
36-inch, 8-lbs.	89,670	,,	,,	,,	57,510 ,,
Unclassed	1,450	,,	,,	,,	1,000 ,,

Drills—English	133,430 pcs.	against last year			.....
Dutch	15,810	,,	,,	,,	.....
Jeans—English	54,420	,,	,,	,,	.....
Dutch	10,150	,,	,,	,,	.....
Medium and Broad Cloths	13,127	,,	,,	,,	11,230 pcs.
Russian Cloths	10,400	,,	,,	,,	9,604 ,,
Camlets—English	36,920	,,	,,	,,	24,350 ,,
,, Continental	80	,,	,,	,,	280 ,,

* All weights, and including 12-lbs. *American, English* and *Dutch.*

QUOTATIONS—Duty Paid.		T.m.c.		T.m.c.	Duty. Ts. m. c.
G. E. Grey Shirtings—					
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds	nom ₱ pc.	0.9.0	to	1.0.5	0.0.8 per pce.
7-lbs	,, ,,	0.9.5	,,	1.3.0	
Dewhurst's Eagle	,,	None	,,	.....	
8¼ to 8½-lbs	,,	1.1.0	,,	1.7.5	
D. Eagle and XX	,,	1.6.4	,,	1.6.8½	
9 to 9½-lbs	nom ,,	1.6.5	,,	1.8.5	
9¾ to 10-lbs.	,, ,,	1.7.0	,,	2.2.0	
Dewhurst's, Best	,, ,,	2.0.2½	,,	2.3.5	
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in.	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.5.0	
12-lbs American 32/56 in.	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.7.5	
G. E. White Shirtings—					
40-yds 36-in 56-rd	₱ pc.	1.2.7½	,,	1.3.7½	0.1.0 ,,
60-reed	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.5.0	
64 ,,	,,	1.3.5	,,	1.9.2½	
64 ,, Best and 66-reed	,,	1.6.5	,,	1.8.7½	
72 to 80-reed	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.4.0	
Best	,,	2.1.0	,,	3.4.0	
Drills, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	₱ pc.	2.4.0	,,	2.8.0	
English, ,, 14 to 15-lbs	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.9.0	
,, Good to Finest	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.5.5	
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs	nom ,,	2.0.0	,,	2.3.5	
Jeans, Dh., 30-yd. 30in 8½-lbs	₱ pc.	1.5.0	,,	1.8.0	0.0.7½ ,,
English, ,, 8 to 8½-lbs	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.9.0	
American ,, Beaver	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.0.5	
Sheetings—					
Am., 40yd. 36/38in. 14lb. nom.	₱ pc.	2.3.5	,,	2.9.0	0.0.8 ,,
Eng., ,, ,, 14 to 16lb.	,,	1.5.0	,,	2.6.0	
T-Cloths—					
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	₱ pc.	0.7.5	,,	1.0.0	0.0.4 ,,
7-lbs ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	0.8.5	,,	1.0.0	
6-lbs Mexican	,,	.....	,,	none	
7-lbs ,,	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.3.5	
7-lbs Mexican Special chops	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.7.5	
8 to 8½-lbs	,,	1.2.7½	,,	1.7.0	0.0.8 ,,
Better kinds and XX	,,	1.6.5	,,	2.0.0	
Handkerchiefs—					
Blue, 28 to 32-in	₱ doz.	0.4.3	to	0.5.7	0.0.2½ per doz.
Brown	nom ,,	0.3.6	,,	0.4.0	
Spotted Shirtings—White.	₱ pc.	1.8.0	,,	2.0.0	0.1.0 per pce.
Dyed, nom	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.3.0	0.1.5 ,,
Brocades—White, 40-yd	,,	1.8.5	,,	2.0.0	0.1.0 ,,
Dyed	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.5	0.1.5 ,,
Damasks—Dyed, 40-yd, nom	,,	2.2.5	,,	3.5.0	0.2.0 ,,
Gentian Shirtings	nom ,,	1.8.5	,,	2.2.0	0.1.5 ,,
Chintz—Assorted 28in. 28yds.	₱ pc.	0.9.0	,,	1.2.5	0.0.7 per pce.
Blue	,,	0.9.5	,,	1.1.0	
Brown	nom ,,	0.9.5	,,	1.1.0	
Scarlet	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.5	

QUOTATIONS—Duty Paid.		T.m.c.		T.m.c.	Duty. Ts. m. c.
Printed Twills—24/25 yds	₱ pc.	1.2.5	to	1.6.0	0.0.7 per 30 yd.
50/52 ,,	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.1.5	
Special	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.8.0	
Turkey Reds—					
24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom	₱ pc.	0.6.0	,,	1.3.5	0.1.5 per pce.
Best	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.8.0	
Velvets—Black, 22-in. nom	₱ yd.	0.1.0¼	,,	0.1.4	0.1.8 per pce.
Velveteens—Black, 18-in	,,	0.1.0	,,	0.1.1½	0.1.5 ,,
26-in	,,	0.1.5	,,	0.1.7	
Blue Denims	nom ,,	0.0.3	,,	0.0.4	5 per cent. ad. val.
Dimities—12-yd 37-in	₱ pc.	0.9.0	,,	1.2.0	0.0.6½ per pce.
41-in	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.6.0	
Muslins—12-yd 42-in	,,	0.4.5	,,	0.6.0	0.0.3½ ,,
Yarn—Cotton—Nos. 28/32.	,,	65.0.0	,,	76.0.0	0.7.0 per pol.
,, 16/24, nom	,,	51.0.0	,,	62.5.0	
Camlets—English, SS Scarlet	₱ pc.	8.4.5	,,	.....	0.0.5 (Per Chang of 141 inches.)
GG ,,	,,	9.6.5	,,	.....	
SSG ,,	,,	9.5.5	,,	.....	
HDB ,,	,,	9.4.5	,,	.....	
CPH ,,	,,	9.6.0	,,	.....	
Dutch, 33 to 2 4-in nom.	,,	15.0.0	,,	18.0.0	
Do. 37-in	,,	17.2.5	,,	22.0.0	
Medium & Broad Cloths	₱ yd.	0.6.0	,,	1.4.0	0.1.2 (Per Chang of 141 inches.)
Spanish Stripes, Assorted	,,	0.3.0	,,	0.5.5	
,, HDB Sc'let	,,	0.4.8	,,	.....	
,, TTB ,,	,,	0.4.7½	,,	.....	
,, HH ,,	,,	0.4.6	,,	.....	
,, BTI ,,	,,	0.4.5	,,	.....	
,, CPH ,,	,,	0.4.6½	,,	.....	
Long Ells—					
Scarlet, 24-yd GG	₱ pc.	5.1.0	,,	.....	0.0.4½ (Per Chang of 141 inches.)
,, ,, HH	nom. ,,	5.1.0	,,	.....	
,, ,, CPH	,,	5.1.0	,,	.....	
,, ,, UU	,,	4.9.0	,,	.....	
,, ,, HDB	,,	5.1.0	,,	.....	
,, ,, V	,,	4.9.2½	,,	.....	
,, ,, Dove	,,	4.8.0	,,	.....	
,, ,, Sundries	,,	3.5.0	,,	5.4.0	
Assorted, HH	,,	nom.	,,	.....	
,, CPH	,,	,,	,,	.....	
,, GG	,,	,,	,,	.....	
,, UU	,,	,,	,,	.....	
Lastings, 30-yd	₱ pc.	5.0.0	,,	9.0.0	0.0.5 (Per Chang of 141 inches.)
Crape Lastings, 30-yd nom	,,	2.7.5	,,	6.0.0	
Crape Lustres	,,	.....	,,	.....	0.2.0 per pol.
Plain Lustres, Black	,,	2.7.5	,,	3.4.0	
Orleans—Figured, 30-yd	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.7.5	
Special Colors & Patterns	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.3.0	

METALS.		Quotations. T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Japan Copper—Tiles, best	per picul	11.8.0	@	12.7.5
,, Ore	,,	11.8.0	,,	12.7.5
Quicksilver—American in flasks of 75-lbs. net		63.0.0	,,	.....
Tin Plates—Parson's	per box	3.8.5	,,	3.9.0
Other brands	,,	3.6.0	,,	3.7.0
Decorated	,,	5.0.0	,,	7.0.0
Steel, Plain	per picul	2.6.0	,,	2.6.5
Bamboo	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.7.7½
Tin, Fong Hing	,,	31.0.0	,,	.....
Fok Chek	,,	30.0.0	,,	.....
Sok-kong and other brands	,,	28.5.0	,,	.....
Pig Iron, Gartsherrie No. 1	per ton	19.0.0	,,	19.5.0
,, No. 3	,,	18.0.0	,,	18.5.0
Common brands	,,	15.5.0	,,	16.0.0
Iron Wire, Nos. 11 a 21	per picul	3.3.5	,,	3.4.0
,, ,, 14 a 25	,,	3.7.5	,,	3.8.0
,, ,, 18 a 25	,,	3.8.0	,,	3.8.5
Iron—Nail Rod—				
Dawes' Best	per picul	1.9.2½	,,	1.9.5
Staffordshire	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.8.5
Belgian, ordinary	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.6.2½
,, Sobiers	,,	1.6.8	,,	1.7.0
English—Bar	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.9.0
Belgian ,,	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.6.5
Swedish ,,	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
Lead—				
LB and Enthoven	,,	4.0.0	,,	4.0.5
Other brands	,,	3.9.0	,,	3.9.5

SUNDRIES.		Quotations. T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Sugar—				
White, Canton, No. 1	per picul	4.6.0	@	4.8.0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.4.0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.0.0
White, Swatow, No. 1	,,	4.8.0	,,	5.1.0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.3.0	,,	4.5.0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	3.9.0	,,	4.1.0
Brown, Canton, Best	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
,, ,, Common	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.8.0
,, Swatow, Best	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.3.0
,, ,, Common	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
Pepper—Black	,,	16.3.0	,,	17.0.0
White	,,	25.5.0	,,	28.3.0
Rattans—Common	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.0.0
Best	,,	3.2.0	,,	4.2.0
Sapan Wood	per picul	2.8.0	,,	3.5.0
Sandalwood, South Sea	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.8.0
Timor	,,	5.5.0	,,	7.5.0
Malabar	,,	14.3.0	,,	16.5.0
Window Glass—				
Good assortments	per box	2.2.5	,,	2.3.0
Matches—				
Swedish Safety, Black Dip	per case	11.0.0	,,	17.0.0
Do. Red	,,	12.0.0	,,	18.0.0
Paraffine	,,	14.0.0	,,	20.0.0
Japanese	,,	8.0.0	,,	12.0.0
Vienna Brilliant	p. 25 gross	13.0.0	,,	18.0.0
Kerosene—Devoe's	per case	1.2.4	,,	.....
Flint Stones	per picul	0.5.5	,,	0.6.5
Cotton—Shanghai, best	,,	10.3.0	,,	.....
Compook ,,	,,	10.5.0	,,	.....
Rice—Shanghai	p. 150 cat.	3.3.0	,,	3.5.0
Chinkiang	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.0
Hides—Cow	per picul	12.5.0	,,	13.0.0

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries (July 1887) of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 13th July, 1887, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 154 to 159, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.																
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hiogo.	Yokohama.	Corea.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings ‡ ..... Pcs.	2,230	...	12,190	930	1,030	4,620	8,265	39,310	...	250	600	11250	2,725	2600	720	15,640	100
T-Cloths, 32-in. ..... ,,	640	...	1,320	210	...	600	4,325	8,210	...	975	...	...	...	...	...	5,180	2350
,, 36-in. ..... ,,	120	...	160	60	110	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
White Shirtings ..... ,,	...	...	1,130	560	...	2,315	1,480	17,324	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	200
Drills, English & Dutch ..... ,,	50	...	240	...	...	330	825	2.100	...	30	...	...	1,200	...	390	560	1935
,, American ..... ,,	...	...	30	30	...	...	375	11,565	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	930	150
Jeans, English & Dutch ..... ,,	30	...	...	...	...	480	150	2,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...
,, American ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	140	...
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	...	...	590	80	...	420	2,800	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	340	330
,, American ..... ,,	700	...	...	...	...	...	2,960	15,005	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	860	...
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	...	...	400	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, ,, Dyed ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20	70	...
Damasks, Dyed ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes ..... ,,	...	...	478	55	60	...	260	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	450	...
Printed T-Cloths ..... ,,	60	...	418	...	...	40	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Printed Twills ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Turkey Red Shirtings ..... ,,	...	...	200	...	...	350	270	869	...	...	340	100	...	...	100	400	50
Velvets ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	110	...
Velveteens ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Handkerchiefs ..... Doz.	...	...	200	200	200	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	880	442
Muslins ..... Pcs.	...	...	350	...	...	...	400	200	...	100	...	800	...	...	400	700	...
Dimities ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Shirtings & T-Cloths... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Cotton Yarn..... ,,	...	...	...	...	15	...	663	121	...	...	...	...	1,407	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn, English..... Pcls.	...	...	...	...	21	45	630	438	...	...	60	...	687	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes ..... Pcs.	...	...	42	10	38	126	24	72	...	6	24	...	6	...	...	50	...
Medium and Broad Cloths .. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	46	...
Camlets ..... ,,	...	...	20	10	80	300	30	60	...	60	140	...	...	...	15	220	...
Long Ells ..... ,,	...	..	40	20	40	120	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Lastings ..... ,,	...	...	30	40	20	130	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	180	...
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians ... ,,	...	...	400	...	...	150	360	900	...	...	...	...	120	...	360	280	289
Lustres, Plain ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Figured ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	.	80	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	100	...
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs ..... Pcls.	138	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod ..... ,,	361	...	...	...	...	...	462	84	...	21	...	84	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	Total Deliveries.				Total Imports.				Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns, of 1st Jan., 1887.	
	As above.	June entrires.	For Year From 1st Jan., 1887.	Against last year same terms.	Since 1st inst.	June entries.	For Year From 1st Jany. 1887.	Against last year same terms.	*At date Estimated.	Against 14th July, 1886.
Grey Shirtings † ..... Pcs.	102,460	37,748	3,383,553	2,804,070	53,041	34,107	2,890,214	2,942.010	881,794	1,143,500
T-Cloths, 32-in. ..... ,,	24,010	6,901	838,741	765,196	15,130	4,710	898,013	753,936	333,105	245,800
,, 36-in. ..... ,,	1,270	950	89,501	87,000	2,480	7,920	215,357	173,428	92,330	58,100
White Shirtings ..... ,,	25,889	8,323	916,611	850,724	19,798	5,397	838,066	997,876	198,626	445,070
Drills, English and Dutch ,,	7,660	120	158,577	120,932	1,880	3,600	187,822	258 076	143,460	147,990
,, American ..... ,,	13,095	1,005	185,772	240,130	17,100	.....	326,225	298,120	170,775	140,880
Jeans, English and Dutch ,,	3,410	830	89,162	68,984	5,000	1,800	136,271	75,465	66,160	27,660
,, American ..... ,,	900	.....	10,720	7,640	.....	.....	8,940	.....	11,100	.....
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	6,120	2,200	212,022	177,750	11,970	3,300	237,444	155,914	25,597	56,620
,, Am. ..... ,,	19,525	2,635	621,391	811,595	28,310	.....	627,196	649.295	173,765	193,100
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	510	.....	75.853	63,574	.....	660	71,754	63,610	7,160	2,520
Bro. & Spot. Shts., White ,,	50	.....	1,088	2,689	.....	... ..	996	4,991	1,198	2,142
,, ,, ,, Dyed... ,,	90	60	36,435	24,830	.....	.....	15,248	25,566	7,420	13,452
Damasks, Dyed..... ,,	.....	.....	980	1,387	.....	.....	50	892	.....	747
Chintzes..... ,,	2,375	747	148,994	121,806	575	6,474	147.762	29,561	33,640	59,100
Printed T-Cloths ..... ,,	2,018	350	87,465	61,093	3,600	2.857	108,509	48,153	93,832	63,300
Printed Twills ..... ,,	720	80	51,650	44,187	3	3,204	25,368	79,394	45,100	112,000
Turkey Red Shirtings..... ,,	2,679	1,422	192,048	155,259	7,250	3 000	131,412	168,631	109,225	166,800
Velvets ..... ,,	326	120	15,480	15,612	.....	654	19,709	26,569	27,114	30,370
Velveteens..... ,,	30	.....	4,546	6,076	3	3	6,858	15,013	5,090	5,680
Handkerchiefs ..... Doz.	2,422	400	128,869	109,211	21,060	10,163	263,622	192,029	179,123	92,470
Muslins ..... Pcs.	2,950	.....	168,935	135,510	1,600	1,524	71,185	189,023	8,526	91,870
Dimities..... ,,	.....	.....	2,200	1,858	.....	.....	623	519	3,295	4,180
Indian S'tings & T-Cloths ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	12,950	.....
Bombay Co ton Yarn ..... ,,	2,206	.....	} 101,772	75,941	} 177	.....	} 110,220	81,635	15,888	19,200
Cotton Yarn, English ..... Pcls	1,881	393			207	2,449				
Spanish Stripes..... Pcs.	398	189	18,377	22,002	588	180	16.651	38,875	22,984	22,258
Medium and Broad Cloths ,,	96	10	9,483	11,033	.....	60	14,233	19,770	23.432	20,745
Camlets ..... ,,	935	480	62,546	50,936	1,650	900	72,765	62,458	37,715	24 150
Long Ells ..... ,,	360	500	32,352	28,329	1,800	700	45,790	47,411	24,790	25,240
Lastings ..... ,,	900	382	58,140	54,232	850	840	73,333	84,226	62,314	45,750
,, Crape ..... ,,	20	.. ...	778	500	.....	.....	740	780	1,080	1,560
Cotton Lastings & Italians ,,	2,859	829	203,469	180,219	4,902	4,812	245,119	242,147	115,397	186,630
Lustres, Plain ..... ,,	.....	.....	2,162	2,124	250	.....	5,149	2,400	500	1,400
,, Figured ..... ,,	300	210	24,826	30,269	600	600	25,415	52,412	39,169	47,325
,, Crape ..... ,,	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920	.....
Lead in Pigs ..... Pcls	216	877	80,327	90,424	.....	1,684	104,054	99,716	36,756	.....
Iron—Nail Rod ..... ,,	1,012	432	99,575	124 520	.....	.....	109,652	189,017	100,882	.....

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Malwa*, *Menelaus*, *Achilles*, *Melbourne* and *Glenearn*.
Import Cargoes declared this week: (June entries) *Ghazee*, *Oxus*, *Glenavon* and (July entry) *Cyclops*.
† including *English* and *Dutch* 12-lbs.

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

15TH JULY, 1887.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 4s. 3¾d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 4d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 4⅜d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 4⅝d. 6 months' sight, 4s. 4⅞d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 4¼d. 6 months' sight, 4s. 5d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 5.44, Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.56, 6 months' sight, 5.59 On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 93¼. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 27⅞; Private Bills, 3 days, sight 28½. On Bombay—Telegrapic Transfers, Rs. 308; Calcutta, Rs. 308. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, ₮223.00. Silver Bars, ₮111.20 Mexican Dollars, ₮72.80. Copper Cash, 1,400. Native Interest, mace 0.7.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Business has been done at 137% prem. and ex. 73 for cash, and 141% to 143% prem. for 31st October.

Shanghai Tug Boat Association.—A dividend of 2 per cent. for the June quarter was paid on the 9th instant. We quote shares ₮93 ex div.

Shanghai Shipping Co.—A dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year to 30th June was paid on the 11th current.

Taku Tug and Lighter Co.—An interim dividend of 6 per cent. for 1887 was paid on the 12th instant.

Shanghai Gas Co.—The usual interim dividend of 6 per cent. was paid on the 9th current.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited.—There are buyers of this stock at $69.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.—Shares have changed hands at $78½ and 73.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.—Shares have been in demand. Business has been done at $400 and ex. 73, and yesterday at $410 and 73. Shares are wanted at the higher rate.

China Fire Insurance Co., Limited.—Shares have changed hands at $83, 83½, 84 and 85 with ex. 73 in all cases.

Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.—Shares were sold at ₮113½. An interim dividend of 5 per cent has been declare, payable on the 30th current.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Co., Ld.—A sale has taken place at $7½.

Sheridan Mining Co.- Shares have been placed at ₮180.

Punjour & Sunghie Dua Samatan Mining Co., Ld.—A lot has been placed at $13½ and exchange 72⅝.

Shanghai Waterworks' Co., Ld.—New shares have been sold at £7½ and exchange 4/4. They are in demand.

Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Limited.—Cash shares have been placed at ₮26. There are buyers for time.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	Position per Last Report. Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	Last Dividend, &c. To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Cash Quotations. Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	60,000	$125	$125	4,500,000.00	$25,313.43	31 Dec. 86	* £1½	28 Feb. 87	137% prem.
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ld.	50,000	£10	£10	.....	£106,155.18	31 Mar. 86	* 2½ %	17 Feb. 87	£10¼
Shipping.									
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	₮100	₮100	.....	₮5,281.58	31 Mar. 87	‖ 2 %	9 July 87	₮93
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. ...	60,000	£10	£10	.....	£1,416.9.7	31 Dec. 86	† 7 %	2 Aug. 86	₮35
Shanghai Shipping Co.....	150	₮1,000	₮1,000	.....	₮282.10	30 June 87	* 5 %	11 July 87	₮300 nominal.
China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.	50,000	£20	£10	£21,460.15.5	£3,807.12.7	31 Dec. 86	† 6 %	4 June 87	£7½
Taku Tug and Lighter Co.	2,500	₮100	₮100	₮18,750.00	₮3,765.75	31 Dec. 86	* 6 %	12 July 87	₮162
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	₮500	₮500	₮17,500	₮3,421.33	30 June 87	* 2 %	5 July 87	₮315
Pootung Dock Co.	950	₮100	₮100	₮1,900	₮769.29	30 June 87	* 5 %	5 July 87	123
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	₮100	₮100	₮57,000	₮543.74	31 Dec. 86	* 6 %	9 July 87	₮178
Compagnie du Gaz	500	₮100	₮100	₮17,967.07	₮76 65	31 Dec. 86	* 5½ %	6 July 87	157
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited.....	24,000	$83.33	$25	$600,000.00	$187,524.75	30 Apl. 86	20 %	30 Aug. 86	$69
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.....	5,000	£200	£50	₮205,075.06	₮320,900.00	31 Dec. 86	₮23.65	26 Apl. 87	₮255
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	10,000	$250	$25	$614,000.00	$314,012.96	30 June 86	$6¼	2 Oct. 86	$78½
Yangtsze Insurance Ass'tion Ld.	8,000	£25	£25	₮85,000.00	₮159,858.28	31 Mar. 86	* 3½ %	21 July 86	₮107
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$28,711.50	$110,771.29	31 Dec. 86	* 5 %	7 Apl. 87	$222½
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	$250	$50	$188,000.00	$494,906.00	30 Sep. 86	† 10 %	11 Jan. 87	$73
Straits Insurance Co., Limited..	30,000	$100	$20	$200,000.00	$120,326.29	31 Dec. 86	* 6 %	31 Dec. 86	$27½
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,000,000.00	$328,567.46	31 Dec. 86	† $55 %	7 Mar. 87	$410
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	20,000	$100	$20	$612,500.00	$283,738.44	31 Dec. 86	† 30 %	3 Mar. 87	$85
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld..	20,000	$100	$20	.....	$7,713.40	31 Dec. 86		First year	$17
Wharfs.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co...	2,867	₮100	₮100	₮87,589.75	₮151.26	31 Dec. 86	* 3¾%	23 Feb. 86	₮172½
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company ...	2,100	₮50	₮50	₮3,449.46	₮308.81	31 Oct. 86	* 3½ %	20 Nov. 86	₮23
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co..	2,300	₮100	₮100	₮12,000	₮1,463.22	31 Dec. 86	* 6 %	8 Feb. 87	₮114
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited...	17,000	$100	$100	.....	.....	.. ...	First year.		$140
Mining.									
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	5,000	$50	$50	.....	‡₮28,504.34	31 Dec. 86	None.		$7½
Sheridan Mining Co.....	2,800	₮100	₮100	.....	₮9,863.95	31 Dec. 86	‖ ₮5	31 Mar. 87	₮180
Cargo Boats.									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.....	1,000	₮200	₮200	₮9,300.65	.....	31 Dec. 86	* 5 %	23 Feb. 87	₮160
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	₮100	₮100	₮2,000	₮835 32	31 Dec. 86	* 2 %	17 Feb. 87	₮50
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld..	6,000	£20	£20	£5,000.00	£1,765.10.9	31 Dec. 86	† 5 %	21 Apl. 87	£28
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., New Shares	1,200	£20	£5	.....	.....	.....	5 %	21 Apl. 87	£7½
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	5,000	₮50	₮50	.....	₮1,961.41	31 Dec. 86	None.		₮12
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ld.	6,000	₮50	₮50	.....	₮2,460.31	28 Feb. 86	₮2½	2 May 87	₮26

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1882	₮ 60,000.00	₮ 60,000.00	₮ 100	7 %	Dec. & June.	₮105 nom.
Do. 1883	₮ 45,000.00	₮ 45,000.00	₮ 100	7 %	Do.	₮105 ,,
Do. 1885	₮ 30,000.00	₮ 30,000.00	₮ 100	7 %	Do.	₮105 ,,
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures	£ 300,000	£ 289,000	£ 100	7 %	Quarterly	£105
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 B	1,394,700.14	All.	$ 500	8 %	30th June.	$525 nom.
Do. do. 1884 C	$1,594,700.14	All.	$ 500	8 %	15th Oct.	$530 ,,
Do. do. 1885	$1,394,700.14	All.	$ 500	8 %	January.	$540 ,,
Do. do. 1886 E S.	₮ 767,200.00	₮763,364.00	₮ 250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	₮267½

* For half-year. ‖ For quarter year. † For year. ‡ A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) At credit of underwriting account.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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